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JUST A SOLDIER.

"Medal of honor. To John C. Wetherby, private, Company L, Fourth United States infantry. For most distinguished gallantry in action near Imus, Luzon, Philippine islands, Nov. 20, 1899, in carrying important orders on the battlefield, where he was desperately wounded, and, being unable to walk erect, crawled far enough to deliver his orders. Died Nov. 29, 1899." —Bulletin from War department.

Just a soldier lying dead—with a medal on his breast;
Just a boy who kept his courage to the ending of his quest,
And the bugle song is mellow in the melody of sleep,
And the muffled drum is thrumming in a cadence slow and deep.
For it's honor for the soldier, and it's laurels for his head,
And it's praises for his daring—when the soldier's lying dead.

Just a soldier lying dead—and the carpings have an end;
When we fell upon the altar every critic was his friend.
With the folded flag about him, and the medal gleaming there,
Then the praise is quick in coming, and the soldier has his share.
For it's honor for the soldier when he dies beside his gun,
And it's medals for his coffin—when the soldier's work is done.

Just a soldier lying dead—with his trappings at his side;
And we come to look upon him, slow of step and heavy eyed;
Come to clasp the badge of honor on his faded service coat;
Come to hear the bugle calling in its saddest, softest note;
And it's honor for the soldier, with a medal brightly new,
And it's eulogy and plaudit, when he's done what he can do.

Just a soldier lying dead—honor rushes to him then;
Come the men with brush and chisel; come the pencil and the pen.
Yet the comrades of the soldier hold the country in their debt—
While they live, the praise and medal is so easy to forget.
Where the flag of glory ripples in the whispers of the breeze,
Where the crashing of the battle sends the echo o'er the seas,
We will find the living reasons for a nation's hope and pride,
Just as we have found a medal for the soldier who has died.

BE READY.

When the train you wish to board comes roaring through
Be ready;
Not a precious second will it wait while you
Wish to hurry back to see
If perhaps there still may be
Some little thing which you forgot to do—
Be ready.

When she sweetly looks at you and sighs some day,
Be ready;
Some one else may hover near, prepared to say
The word that you in fear
Hesitate to let her hear;
Love is often lost when it is turned away—
Be ready.

Opportunity will some day ring your bell,
Be ready;
She will not inquire if you are ill or well,
She will not stand waiting there
While you hasten to prepare,
She must hurry to where anxious others dwell.
Be ready.

A messenger will summon you some day.
Be ready;
He will not withdraw, implore him as you may,
He will not consent to wait
While you pray to God, too late,
To let you clear mistakes away—
Be ready.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

SONG OF THE DESK.

With fingers blackened and red,
And "owl-eyes" ragged and worn,
A bookkeeper sat on a three-legged stool
Wishing he'd never been born.
Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Correcting mistakes each day,
Rubbing the places to make them take ink
Till his thumb nail is worn plumb away.

Tote, tote, tote,
Three hundred columns an hour,
And it's oh! for a whiff at a cigarette
Or a sip of a whisky sour.
But he only shifts his quid—
'Tis all that he can do—
And delivers a surreptitious squirt
Mutt'ring a curse or two.

Post, post, post,
A dozen accounts a minute,
Till a credit slips in on the debit side
With a figure that shouldn't be in it.
And oh! there is h— to pay
When he draws up his balance sheet.
He loses his job and, stifling a sob,
Proceeds to imbibe and repeat.

With fingers blackened and red,
And "owl-eyes" ragged and worn,
A bookkeeper sat on a three-legged stool
Wishing he'd never been born.
—J. P. G., in New York Sun.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A Populist who lived near Topeka
Was an ardent political speaker;
But he once paused to dig
And the crops were so big
That his ire became weaker and weaker.
—New York Herald.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—What would you call a true wife?
Mr. Crimsonbeak—One who would tell a lie for her husband.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Pa, what does 'absent-minded' mean?"
"My boy, that's easy. Did you ever stop to think?"
"Yes."
"And your thoughts ran on?"
"Yes."
"Well—that's it."—Indianapolis News.

"Mere bequests do not in my judgment constitute philanthropy," said the man who makes fine distinctions; "the man who goes out among his neighbors with an open purse for the needy and a word of cheer for the afflicted he is a philanthropist."
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "he's either a philanthropist or an office-seeker."—Washington Star.

Bee—It's very kind of you, Jessie, but I'd rather buy my cigars myself. Seven for a shilling is rather too cheap.
She—I know it's cheap; but I thought there must be one good one in the seven.—Tit-Bits.

Parent—Did you have a nice time in the park?
Boy—Yes.
Parent—What did you do?
Boy—Oh, lots of things. Run on the grass an' made faces at the p'leeceman, an' dodged the horses, an' threw stones at the "Keep off the grass" notices, an' everything!—Tit-Bits.

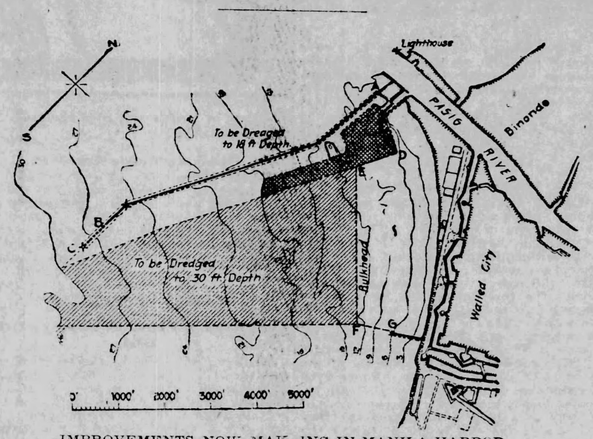
"Don't talk of 'forlorn hope,' Mr. Bashleigh, because I have refused you. There must be other girls in your mind who could make you happy!"
"There were—and I had asked them! You were the 'forlorn hope!'"—Exchange.

All Told in One-Syllable Words.

The following monosyllable presentation of an old story was written for this column by one of Boston's celebrated statisticians, who likes to see some of his work in print:

A wife burnt her man's corpse. She put the ash in an urn on the best shelf in her best room. Her love led her to wed once more. An ice storm glazed the front steps. She took the ash from the urn and spread it on the steps to save the risk of slips by the man she loved while he lived. Thus she urned one man and made him earn his keep.—Boston Herald.

UNCLE SAM'S IMPROVEMENTS IN MANILA HARBOR



IMPROVEMENTS NOW MAK ING IN MANILA HARBOR.

The American government is spending over $2,000,000 in dredging and otherwise improving the harbor of Manila, and $800,000 for the construction of a large coal storage plant for the navy. In the 400 years of Spanish occupancy, but little was done to improve the harbor. All that was accomplished was the building of the breakwater A B, shown on the above map. Large vessels have always had to anchor out in the bay, where a sufficient depth of water could be found. They were unloaded by means of native boats, called cascoes, and the return cargo was put on board in the same way. The depth of water in the harbor is shown in feet by the figures at the ends of the curved lines, which are lines of equal depth.

It will be noted that the improvements are in front of the old walled city, and immediately south of the mouth of the Pasig river. The triangular area, bounded by the Pasig on the north, the walled city on the east, and by the curving shore of the bay, is the famed Luneta—so called because its shore-line is moon-shaped. The improvement will make the Luneta a part of the new wharves.

Along the line D E F G, a bulkhead is now building. A double row of piles is driven, which is filled with stone. All the material dredged up in deepening the harbor will be dumped in between this bulkhead and the present shore, raising the surface to about eight feet above the sea level. Probably this area will be covered within a few years with great warehouses, and become the entrepot of the commerce of Manilla.

The shaded portions of the map show the area which is to be dredged. The smaller portion of this, shown on the map by double-hatching, is to be the first dredged, so as to give deep water in front of the channel, now existing into the Pasig river. This will be dredged to a depth of but 18 feet, as this will be sufficient for any vessel which can navigate the Pasig in front of Binondo, which is at present the location of the wharves for light-draft vessels—the larger ones being loaded and unloaded by cascoes, as mentioned above.

The old Spanish breakwater extends from the shore at A, to B, where there is a lighthouse. The structure is not in good condition. It will be extended from B to C, and the lighthouse removed to the latter point. This existent breakwater will be extensively repaired, and the outer portion be capped with huge blocks of concrete, to enable the structure to resist the force of the waves in northwest storms. It is simply a protection to shipping in the harbor.

The single-hatched area shown on the map, and by far the larger, will be dredged to a depth of 30 feet. At its outer edge it reaches the 30-foot line of natural depth. From this line the water shoals to 12 or 15 feet. When it is deepened to 30 feet the largest vessels can come up to the wharf—for the bulkhead will be its edge on the water—and discharge and receive cargo direct, saving the slow and costly process by cascoes now in use. It will be noted that this dredged area is over 6,000 feet long, which is more than a mile; and that the bulkhead is 3,500 feet long from E to F—considerably more than half a mile. The stone used in this work is brought from Merivales, near the entrance to the bay, and some 30 miles from the city, being towed in on barges.

The new naval coaling plant, costing $800,000, is to be erected on Sangley Point. Five miles from Manila toward the sea lies Cavite peninsula, off which Dewey's naval battle was fought. The town of Cavite is some distance from the northern tip of the peninsula; and this tip is Sangley Point. There is a primitive coaling station already here, established by the navy. There is a rude landing wharf and a huge pile of coal lying on the ground.

The new coaling station is to be built of steel, stone and cement, so as to be entirely fireproof. It will have a capacity of about 25,000 tons. The coal will be stored on an elevated floor, so that it can be loaded by gravity on small dump cars, running on railway tracks underneath. By these it is carried to the edge of the wharf. There will also be chutes, like those of a grain elevator, by which the coal can be run directly from the bins into a vessel's hold. There will be steam unloading devices similar to those in use at many lake ports, to unload coal from vessels and place it in the bunkers.

There will be two steel sheds, each with 103 foot frontage on the sea wall, and 145 feet in width. Between the two sheds will be a gangway 46 feet wide. At the front of this will be the powerhouse with two 100-horse power boilers, a huge steam fire-pump, tank pump, and an electric light plant. Back of the power house will be two steel water tanks, 60 feet high, each of 25,000 gallons capacity. The entire wharf will be 75 feet wide and 435 feet long.

Verily, it looks as though Uncle Sam had made up his mind to stay in the Philippines!

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

POPE'S GIFT PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Oyster Bay, Aug. 16.—Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls, S. D., who accompanied Gov. Taft to the vatican, and who returned on Tuesday bearing a gift to President Roosevelt from the pope, is to dine with the President to-day and present the gift, which is a mosaic of the pope sitting on a terrace in the vatican gardens, surrounded by a number of attendants, with a view of Rome in the distance.

Bishop O'Gorman will visit St. Paul, Minn., as the bearer of a special greeting from the pope to Archbishop Ireland.

JUST A GLASS TOO MUCH.

The edict of the German Emperor abolishing the dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine recalls a certain day of 1886. William II, then merely the son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, was assisting at some grand maneuvers in Lower Alsace. The old Emperor William, his son, Prince Frederick, husband of our princess royal, and his grandson, Prince William, had their headquarters at Strasburg.

One evening there was a reception of the chief officials at the governor's palace. Prince William, who had been inspecting some new barracks, only arrived after the proceedings had commenced. Before the door were some open-mouthed rustics, gaping at the carriages. The breathless William asked of the one nearest him:

"Has his majesty arrived?"

The worthy old rustic, recognizing his questioner, removed the pipe from his mouth, lifted his cap and rejoined:

"Yes, sir; your father has arrived."

The astonished prince eyed him sternly from head to foot, and, turning to his officers in attendance, contemptuously remarked:

"Is the old fool drunk?"

The Alsatian again doffed his cap politely, and said: "I should not like to say he was drunk; but his face was flushed, as if he had had a glass too much."—Modern Society.

Foiled.

"You ought to have been down at the house the other evening when we played that joke on Uncle Gottlieb. I invited him to come and eat a Welsh rabbit, you know."
"Yes."
"Well, we made it out of limburger cheese."
"You must have had a lot of fun out of it."
"It wasn't so awfully funny. He ate it all, and said it was the best thing he had ever tasted."—Chicago Tribune.

Necessity Knows No Law.

He—"I hope you are not getting tired of me."
She—"How could I? Why, you're the only man at the hotel!"

DEPEW AND THE TRAMP.

I cannot resist here telling a story concerning Brother Chauncey Depew. It is too good to be original, but the senator must be in it, just as Lincoln was in all the stories of the past period. A tramp met the senator and asked him, in that easy, velvet-tongued way:

"Would you kindly assist a——' etc.

Chauncey, of course, is an easy mark, and, as he fanned himself after extracting the quarter, the tramp inquired:

"And who may I say was so kind-hearted?"

"Oh, never mind. That's all right."

"But in after years, when I recall those whose tender hearts——"

"Never mind, my good fellow."

"Then I cannot accept it, sir. I must let my friends know——"

"Well, tell 'em it was Grover Cleveland, and let it go at that."

The tramp put the quarter back in his pocket, and leisurely shook his head.

"Now, my good fellow," said the senator, "may I ask your name?"

"A gentleman in distress is loth to confess."

"Yes, but if I have your name I may be able to help you."

"No, my pride will not permit."

"But allow me to know whom I have had the pleasure of meeting in this happy way."

"Oh, well, tell 'em it was Chauncey Depew, and let it go at that."

Chauncey fanned himself and let it go.—Exchange.

His Comment.

Farmer Mossbacker—"Waal, I guess it's only necessary for the Democratic party to present an unbroken front in order to win in 1904."
Farmer Hornbeak—"Mebbe so, Eben; but you'll have to agree that it's a pretty long step from a broken back to an unbroken front."—Puck.

Love for Keeps.

Madge—What are you going to do about Charlie?
Dolly—I really don't know yet. He spoke of having the engagement renewed, but hasn't said a word as to a new ring.—New York Sun.

UNCLE SAM'S BALLOON FARM.

The United States government has farms on which experiments are made in the raising of flowers, vegetables, animals and even fish. So wher the government goes into the balloon business it creates a balloon farm; and from the government balloon farm near Frankfort this week are being shipped to Brooklyn the eleven balloons which will be used by the Signal corps during the naval maneuvers off the Atlantic coast.

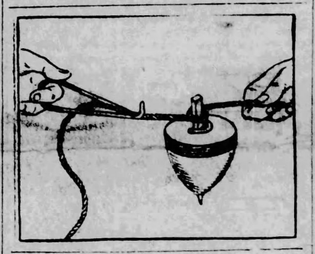
The government has two balloon farms. One is at Fort Myer, near Washington, where, surrounded by high trees, is a great balloon barn, made of iron, with n the shelter of which several balloons of large size can easily rest, inflated and ready for use. The other farm is at Frankfort, about a quarter of a mile from the village. The farm is on a high hill overlooking the entire upper Mohawk Valley. More than one hundred balloons have been manufactured here within a few years for the use of the army and the navy. Twenty-one were made during the Spanish war for the purpose of reconnoisance by the balloon detachment of the Signal corps.

This is the home of Prof. Carl Edward Myers, who has recently returned from Fort Myer, where he instructed Signal corps men in the operation of balloons. Prof. Myers will add to the equipment of the Signal corps in these manuevers one 28-foot balloon made of special gas-proof fabric and ten silk balloons about six feet in dameter. The latter are spherical in shape. They will be used by the signal men in sending messages from the different vessels in the squadron. The larger balloon is capable of carrying several persons and from the observation car Signal corps officers will be able to watch the movements of all the vessels in the squadron. The balloon has a 35-pound basket attached, and is capable of carrying 2,000 pounds.

The balloon equipment was inspected by Major Rebur, of the army, and Lieut. Clifton and a detachment of Signal corps men this week. The officers made successful observations at a height of a quarter of a mile.—Utica, N. Y., cor. New York Sun.

TOP-SPINNING DEVICE.

To spin a top well, as every boy knows, care must be used in winding the string, as well as in throwing the top, the tension of the cord having considerable to do with the speed of revolution. Now a Western inventor comes forward with a top which, while it makes use of the string, does not have it wound on the top, as is necessary with the old kind. The illustration gives an idea of the device which is used in connection with the cord to give the top its rotary motion, and also shows the manner of applying the string and spinning wire. The latter is formed with a loop in one end in which one finger of the left hand is inserted, while the opposite end of the wire has a curved hook



which surrounds the spindle on the top. At the point of the long loop is a guide through which the string feeds to the top. To put the top in motion the cord is given a single turn around the spindle, the free, long end is inserted in the guide, and the hook of the spinning wire is placed over the spindle underneath the cord. It is obvious that a sudden and strong pull on the cord and an equal resistance with the other hand will hold the top stationary in a vertical plane, while the rapidly moving cord will give motion to the spindle to rotate the top as the cord is drawn through the guide. When the string has passed through the guide there is no further resistance and the top drops of its own accord to the floor, maintaining its motion for a great length of time.

KNEW WHAT SHE WANTED

She was a sweet young thing with a shy, timid air, which suited with her quiet costume and her bloomer hat. When the young man she got acquainted with at Brighton asked her to have some refreshments at a near by pavilion she hesitated, but at last consented to take something to drink at the restaurant. When they were seated at the table he suggested that as the day was chilly she take something to warm her, remarking that ginger ale might have that effect.

After waiting for him to order his own drink so as to give a hint, or just, she said, looking around the restaurant:

"What are they drinking at that table. That drink in those small goblets, with what looks like a cherry in it?"

"Oh, that's a Manhattan cocktail," he replied.

"Man-hattan," she said, innocently. "Do women drink that?"

"Why, of course, there are some women drinking them now," he responded, pointing to a couple who seemed to be enjoying the seductive and exhilarating mixture.

The shy young thing blushed as well as she could under her tan, and seemed satisfied with the statement. Then turning to her escort she said:

"All right, then, I'll take a Hunter straight." And she got it, while the young man looked at her in silent admiration, as she gulped it off.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"TROLLEY JOLT."

"Trolley Jolt" is the latest disease. It is so new that physicians in this city and vicinity, where the malady has appeared, have not yet found a medical name for it.

"Trolley Jolt," it is said, is caused by the jolting of trolley cars. Its victims are conductors and motormen. It is nothing more than a weak stomach, produced by jolting cars and nervousness on the part of the victims.

Every now and then a motorman goes to a hospital broken down in health. It is usually found that he is suffering from a disordered stomach and nervousness. This is caused by the jarring of the cars and the handling of jerky air-brakes. The conductors break down under the strain of keeping their equilibrium in jolting cars.

It remained for doctors at Newcastle, Del., to name the disease the "Trolley Jolt." A Newcastle motorman is now in a hospital suffering from the malady.—Philadelphia Times.

Penalty Too Severe.

"And did you have your maid incarcerated for stealing your jewels?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.

"Oh, my, no! Josiah was reading to me the other night about the way a man's body was incarcerated at one of the crematory places, because he made them promise to do it before he died, but I'd never think of treating a person that way for just stealing."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not His Fault.

Mr. Hiram—"Land's sake, Hiram, I think you oughter consider that other folks besides yourself would like tew read the Weekly News-Argus. Here yew've had persession of it fer a day an' a half—ever since it come."
Mr. Hayrake—"Waal, they're sartinly makin' these here checker problems harder an' harder ev'ry week."—Puck.

None But The Brave—

By Hamblen Sears

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CHAPTER XXI.

In Which a Woman Denies and a Man Dies.

All the next day we must of necessity lie close in the old rat hole, with one of us always on guard at a window overlooking the street. I tried to forget myself in planning for the coming night's work, and all the time another resolution was evolving in my head. We laid the whole plan before Curtis, and he approved. Once or twice he recurred to the episode of the evening before, but I could not discuss it with him. 'Twas not in me to believe that his course was right, yet in the few weeks I had known him I had come to believe in him and his strong nature, and I could not but respect his code, disastrous as it had been to us.

"I can not see the right of it, friend," said I to him. "Do not try to show it to me."

"I am sorry, Merton," he answered, with a serious look. "But a man's honor is greater than his military duty."

"Let us not talk of it, man," said I again.

"'Tis but a failure in my duty to General Washington, and there's an end of it."

"Would you not have done the same?"

"I can not tell, Robert. I can not judge you, God knows; I can scarcely judge myself in this hour."

And then we recurred to the coming events.

But all the while my resolve was growing in me. The entrance to Arnold's house was set for one, at night. Then he would be sure to be at home and in bed. All the plans were arranged, and hence I would go and see her again before I left—as God lived, I would see her again! There was to be a sort of soiree to the prince at the Walton house, and he had bid me come, in his offhand, friendly way. I would go.

I dared not tell my friends, for they would have held me by force, if necessary, deeming it a dangerous thing to expose myself. But this was more to me than my own life just now—aye, more than the success of our mission, though I knew they would carry that out practically as well without me, if need came.

Thus, at 10 in the evening, I told them I would go to Low to see that the arrangements were completed, and despite their advice to lie close, I went out through Queen street and so to the Walton mansion, having first stopped at Mrs. Hodges' and got my tawdry suit. There had been a rumpus indeed. The maid, who was the only person I saw, looked at me in terror, and ran away as soon as she had let me in; and in our room there might have passed a whirlwind for the look of it.

Everything we had, which was little enough, was thrown about. The furniture was broken, and all the signs of what I rightly enough guessed must have been a military search by our-selves and whatever papers we might have had were evident. My fancy suit was picked up here and there and donned. And so I entered the Walton mansion at the front door.

It must have been 11 o'clock, and the affair was at its height. The beautiful rooms on either side the great hall were crowded with guests, and I soon found the prince standing to receive them. He looked at me and welcomed me with a polite bow, but a surprised look, as if to say, "Ha! my man, art so you will still be out in public!" and then I passed on, searching always but for one. My figure, my face, must have told some strange story; for people who knew nothing of me turned and look after me and spoke together softly. But I only saw it as in a dream. On I went through the rooms, looking for but one, and not finding her.

Thus I came to the banquet hall, and to the little study hall beyond, where we had breakfasted the day before. And there I found her.

She was standing just inside the big hall with her back to me talking with some two or three people, her arm resting on that of a young officer whom I had not seen before. I stopped a moment, and then passing behind some large screens, set there to hide serving tables at the corner of the room, I stood a moment to catch my wind, which seemed to strangely fail me on the moment, as if I had been running long and hard.

A moment there and I stepped out within a yard of her, still with her back to me. Again something in my face must have shown, for a lady who was talking with her, and thus facing me, looked up, and her face changed, so that Mistress Philipse turned to learn the cause.

She saw me. I locked at her a moment and then stepped forward to greet her. Heaven forgive her! On the instant she looked straight at me, and said in a cold, haughty voice to her companion:

"Captain, I feel a sudden cold draught. Let us move on."

And she turned her back on me and walked slowly away.

I put my hand to my eyes and stood so a moment. Then the need of the open air came to me, and I stepped back behind the screen and leaned far out of an open window, trying vainly to loose the collar of my shirt. So sitting, or rather leaning, from the window, I stood, how long no one—least of all I—could tell, neither thinking nor conscious of pain, till I heard a strident voice back of me on the other side of the screen saying in an evident attempt at a low tone:

"How many men, Sir Henry?"

"Five thousand, all told."

"And when will the attack begin?"

"As soon as they can reach Newport harbor. And you will take with you a force sufficient to——"

And I heard no more, for they had moved on.

Five thousand men—Huntington harbor—Newport! 'Twas the attack finally settled on. Sunday! 'Twas Monday night now. Aye, Sir Henry, I had by the greatest chance learned the one thing I should have learned long ago, and I cleared the sill at a bound and went out of the garden to Cherry street, as I had done but yesterday morning.

Walking by the lower part of the town and up through Beaver street, so I came to our abode and told my friends the great news. And then I went off to a back window and sat by myself, looking out upon the night, black with heavy clouds to add to its blackness, but as light as day compared with my heart and thoughts. And so they found me when it came time for us to leave and I went with them, longing for something such as this desperate attempt to cool my blood and clear my mind.

How could she do it! Might she not have had a better faith in me? Nay, there was something wrong with the world, if a woman who had looked into my eyes and seen what she must have seen there could lose her faith so wholly. How could she do it?

We came to the lane running down to the water by Arnold's house and found our boat and boatman so hid beneath the bank that it was no easy matter to find them, though we knew well they must be there.

Curtis, as seemed always natural, took the command, and in a few moments we had loosened the boards and were up through the garden to the house and to the window. It stood open and Curtis was half way in when he leaned back and stood looking at our man, who had entered the household as a military servant to do the work there for us.

"What is it, man?" asked I in a whisper.

"Gone!" cried he.

"Gone?" we cried together.

"Aye! I have been searching for ye all the night, but could not find ye anywhere. Ye were not at your place in Mrs. Hodges'. Ye were nowhere in the streets. I could not find ye at all!"

"But, speak up, my man," said Curtis. "What mean you?"

"He's ordered to a command on the Long Island shore and gone there."

"When?"

"Late this afternoon, just after dark."

I laughed for the very absurdity and wretchedness of it. 'Twas the last straw, and our whole work and mission was gone! The others stood inactive on the news of it, and just then came one of the crew running up from the boat.

"Quick, lieutenant!" he cried, under his breath, to me. "Quick, they're on us!" And we distinctly heard a cry down by the shore:

"There they are! Pull, men, pull!"

I was down the garden path in an instant, Acton close on me, Curtis following leisurely. And as we came to the shore and leaped into the boat there came another large barge with half a dozen or mayhap eight men pulling toward us. Standing in the bow was a man hailing us in the voice of Hazeltine, for I call him by that name still, as so I knew him.

"Who are you here at this time o' night?"

"Frank," said Curtis, before I could speak, "Frank, take yourself and your men away, as you love your life!" And his voice rasped out the words, as if they would cut the night air.

"Oho! cousin, I have you all three," cried he. "Row on men, hard! Into them! Into them!"

The next moment they struck us, and after a pistol shot or two that hit no one, a fierce hand-to-hand fight began across the gunwales of the two boats. They were two more than we, but with the exception of Hazeltine himself the others were sailors. We were, therefore, the better swords, and there in the darkness the mix-up was complete at first and no one uttered word or cry, till down in the stern of the now locked boats came a groan, and one of our pursuers sank into his seat.

Acton was furthest aft, Curtis next and I in the bow, so that Hazeltine and I came together.

"You cur, you!" cried the man. "I have you at last!" and he made a thrust at me with such force that, parry it as I did, the defense alone was like to have knocked me overboard on the other side. I returned the thrust and we fought there without science or attempt at skill, but as boys would fight with broomsticks, crazy with anger. So close were we together that there was no room to move and thrust, and on the instant as he parried a blow of mine, I felt my point enter something soft, and, hearing a groan nearby, I pulled the rapier back and saw the next man fall. Hazeltine had saved himself and killed the man next him by parrying the stroke.

At that he began to curse me for a clumsy lout, using all the foul language of which he must have been a good master, and between his cries I could hear Acton talking to his opponents:

"So! another gone below!" cried that indomitable spirit, as he turned to the next. "Ah! one of ours!" as a fierce scream and the jarring of our boat told me one of our men was gone.

Curtis said not a word, but, his man having fallen by my cunning stroke, he turned quickly to the next. None of this could I see, but I knew as if by divination without the use of eyes, for my game was near up more than once. The man fought with far more energy than he would for his cause. He hated me, and hammered at me in a frenzy, crying out that I was a coward and a traitor, and a spy, and what not, yelling, "There, there!" each time he struck at me.

So the cries and the noise of the fight raged on close by the shore till some one falling in our boat tipped it sideways, and the two barges slipped a foot or more apart. And that foul fiend, seeing us likely to move off, gave a savage growl that I should not escape him, and leaping on the gunwale of his boat, made a desperate thrust at me.

I saw it coming and knew 'twould reach its mark. Aye, it did so, and scraped along the ribs of my right side as if someone had gripped me with the clamps of a red-hot iron. I lost my grip on the sword and it fell into the water, just as the other boat, weighted by Hazeltine's body on the gunwale, turned over and tipped the whole crew, the dead, the dying and the living into the shallow water.

The pain I felt, the despair that was in me long before I came to this encounter, set me doubly against this man who had been the cause of it and I leaned down into the water and grappled with him there as he stood up. No words were necessary now. We knew that, what-ever the others might do, this was the end, and neither would let go his hold until one of us was dead.

He was a powerful man, and, though I had him by the throat, he caught me by the waist, and, putting his foot behind me, tripped me up and we fell under the water between the upright and empty boats—he on top, I underneath. And there, in this two-foot depth of water we struggled and kicked and grappled with one another for all eternity.

Lying on my back under the water there came a thumping in my ears and my veins began to swell. I had no thought nor fear of death, nothing went into my mind but a sense that I must not open my mouth, and then, with a wrench and a struggle that I knew must be the last, caught him under one arm and over his neck. 'Tis an old wrestler's hold, and with the strength of all my body and with the good years of health and training, I bent his head down and shoulders up till he weakened his hold on me to save his neck.

Then, in an instant, over he rolled under the water, struggling, kicking, took in a prodigious gust of air, and gurgling and I—I opened my lips and then closed my fingers on his throat and put one knee on his chest, digging the other foot into the mud between his legs.

I can not think of it even now, long years after, without the sweat running down my side. 'Twas frightful then. 'Tis so now! For soon bubbles crept up to the surface and burst beneath my nose, and a horrible gurgling sound came up as if from the depths of hell out of the water. And still I held him there, working my frenzied fingers into his throat, till his grip began to weaken and the bubbles came not so fast. And still I thrust my finger into his flesh, and held my knees hard upon his chest. And his hold relaxed the more.

Then, of a sudden, a horror seized me of the thing lying there beneath the water, which I could not see, but could feel, warm and soft under me. I can feel it now, and have for 30 years, and shall for as long as I can feel anything in this body of mine—a horror I could no more control than I could the tides—and jumped to my feet and lifted the shapeless mass and pitched it into the boat as she pushed her nose into me and Curtis cried out:

"Quick, man, the guard! Quick for your life!"

"And what think you, man, I care for life?" said I, as I saw dark figures moving down the lane.

Then I gave the boat all the strength I had, and sent her far out into the stream, calling:

"Remember, Curtis, dead or alive, dead or alive, he goes to Washington. Remember, man! Remember as you love God, remember!"

And as I was known in the shoal water crawling along the shore with nothing but my nose about the surface.

After a few yards I looked out and saw the boat far out toward Paulus Hook and heard the crack of a dozen rifles nearby, fired by men who stood knee deep in the water. So I crawled on perhaps a hundred yards, and then, growing faint, and not caring much what might come of it, I crawled out on the shore and laid down in the mud and tried to breathe again. But the horror of something, I know not what, was with me and I shriveled myself up, setting my head close to my knee and holding my ankles as I lay there on one side. And I shut my eyes for fear I should see something and opened them again for fear the unknown thing should clutch me. 'Twas a terror of something horrid, unnamable, unseeable, that gripped me, and I cried out with it.

'Twas but a moment when I was seized again with terror at the sound of my own voice, and a shiver ran through my bones. I lay still, looking about far as I could without moving, for it seemed as if I must not move or stretch out a hand or foot, lest I touched that nameless something. So I lay, when all over my body broke out a sweat that burned me. I know not how long it lasted. Time was nothing then, but there in the darkness I thought long and decided to move but the least atom. It took more courage than I had ever used before to move my arm and turn over, and then, when I did attempt to do so, I could not, for something gripped and bound me in my side that drew another cry of pain and terror, until I discovered it was the ugly wound his sword had made.

So I lay still—hours it seemed and then, reason coming to me, I got up to walk away in my drenched clothes, and staggered my through a garden to the street, holding by a fence or a tree, leaning for support against the side of a house and so into the street, just as a sight of the first light began to appear.

The gate was open and I got into the street and fell again in a heap, and then, gripping the fence, lifted myself up and stood there, as a shout came to me, it seemed from a hundred people, who rushed at me and pulled my legs from under me and picked me up. And I cared not a whit what they did nor heard a word they said, for there was not enough in life for me to trouble at it.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Old Sugar House.

Half conscious as I soon became, I knew only that I was being carried away, then put into a cart that jolted horribly, and after an interminable time carried into a building and dumped upon the floor of a room, whether at night or in the daytime I could not have told, as there was little or no light then or during the whole time I was there. So I lay on the floor, which seemed wet, for a time; and then finding my consciousness thoroughly I began to take cognizance of what lay near me.

A shiver of horror—that same dread—rushed over me instantly as I felt, in stretching out my hand, the body of a man. With a kind of spasmodic stroke of reason I felt at his heart, the dread growing as I could not find it beating, and in another moment I turned over and found him dead and cold. With the sort of movement which an insane man makes a he crouches away from something, I pushed myself across the floor, eyeing the body, then whirled about in spite of the wound, for I touched something on the other side. 'Twas another body. No! for it spoke.

"Have you a daughter, friend?" it asked.

"No," I whispered.

"Then take her and cut her throat, if you would keep her a virgin!"

"What mean you?" I asked, in strange awe, and, my eyes becoming accustomed to the darkness, I saw a haggard figure naught but bones with the dried skin drawn tight over them sitting Turk fashion and looking at me with wild eyes.

"Aye, cut her throat that she may live!"

"Where am I?" I asked to the air, for I became aware of a foul odor and sickening, heavy atmosphere that, as it grew made me try to stop breathing till it should pass; but that it never did.

"Don't min' 'im," said a gruff voice behind my head. "E's got 'em! E's jifted, 'ere! 'E's got a w'eel stuck in 'is upper deck!"

I sat up quickly, holding my clothes, now dried to the wound, to keep from tearing them away from my side, and saw dimly a long, narrow room with walls of stone and little slits for windows, with every inch of floor covered by standing or sitting men, so close together that in many instances they lay across one another. I had for the moment more room than the others.

"Where am I?"

"In hell! In hell!" cried the lunatic. "And she is not here. Will you cut her throat, friend?" I crawled away from him, fascinated by his unwinking eyes, till I touched the dead man.

"Give that un a wide berth, mate," said the sailor. "E just coughed up 'is last breath, and 'e's got the typhus."

"Where am I?" I cried again, shrinking from the body.

"The lunatic's about right," said the sailor, in his monotonous voice. "Ye're in 'ell. D've mean to say yer don' know the old Sugar ouse?"

God knows I did! And I hid my face in my hands to cover my grief. Did I know the Sugar House prison, where my comrades of '77 had lain so long, some only leaving to go as I had seen them in the dead carts but a few hours before? Did I know that foul prison? Aye, well! And was like to know it better.

"What day is it?" asked a quiet voice at my feet. I turned a little and heard a long cough come from a young man, pale with the signs of death on his white brow, lying there on his side, his quiet face resting on his arm, his eyes looking at me with a bravery in them that was pitiful, pitiful beyond measure.

"Thursday," said some voice out of the foul darkness.

"Wednesday," said I, as I instinctively turned toward the wasted figure.

"What month, if you please?" he asked, without taking his eyes from my face.

"The 13th of October, friend," said I. He lay still a moment, looking at me without letting his gaze waver. Then:

"What year?"

"Seventeen hundred and eighty, comrade. Where do you belong?"

"Eighty," said he, thoughtfully, in the same voice. "Seventeen hundred and eighty. I have been here two years and near three months."

"My God!"

A figure approached us through the thick air, stepped carefully over those lying down and passing among those who stood or sat up.

"I can not get any, John, brother," said he to the dying man.

"Thank ye, Jake," he answered, never turning his gaze from my face, nor changing his look or position. I looked up and saw a face like his own, and saw, too, the man swallow suddenly, and heard him cry in a pitious tone:

"They will not give me any, not a drop to save him," and, turning to a grated door through which came the little light we had, he leaned over another sleeping figure and spoke to the guard standing with a musket over his shoulder.

"Will you not get me a little water for my brother?"

"There ain't none," said the man.

"He is dying, and but a little water would save him."

"There ain't none," said the man in precisely the same voice as before.

"I'll give you a guinea for a glassful!" pleaded the wretched man, moving over one or two others to reach the barred door.

"There ain't none," came to him again exactly as before, as the guard walked away.

In a moment he was back by his brother's side, for the lad had been caught with a sudden and terrible fit of coughing that shook his whole frame, and then he rolled over on his back and lay with arms outstretched, staring with wide-open eyes at the ceiling, his chest falling and rising in long, straining breaths.

With a faint cry the other stepped to the bars and cried out down the corridor.

"Will you not give me an inch of candle, man?"

The guard returned slowly.

"My brother is dying there—there! Do you not see him? I can not see his face. For God's sake give me a bit of candle to see him die!"

"There ain't none," said the guard, and he walked on.

Then the boy's body shook and strained upward in a strange, inhuman fashion, as I have seen a fish on the sand gasp and swell for water in his gills. He turned his eyes toward his brother, tried to say something, and one hand made a faint move as if to lift itself. The brother caught the movement at once, and kneeling down, took the hand and looked steadfastly in the lad's face, we others lying silently watching them both. A grim set came into his jaw.

"It's all right, John," said he, softly, but firmly. "It's all right, lad!" The eyes looked steadfastly at him. "Right, brother," he cried again. "Keep thy grip, lad!" And he took the other hand as the boy suddenly raised his head, opened his mouth for an instant and sank gently back with his chin sunk into his chest and lay still—and died then and there.

"Now, if it please God," cried the other with quiet tears running down his sallow face, "if it please God that I ever get away alive, I'll be a most bitter enemy."

And I lay back upon the floor and hid my face in my hands.

Could it be? Could it be that but a day or two ago I had passed this grim building? Could it be that, almost in sight of its gray walls, I had sat and eaten and drank and been happy in that simple touch of her foot beneath mine? Could it so? It did not seem possible. Could it be, too, that that genial Baron Riedesel and the young boy prince and his comrades knew aught of this? And yet why not? Did not we up in Connecticut thus two years know this hell and the other hells swinging at their rotten cables in the river, that held their crowd of living and dying and dead?

I must get away from this scene! I could not stand it. And so with severe pain I rose carefully, and, picking my way over and among the two hundred and more men in that long, narrow room, made for one of the small windows. Each was crowded two and three deep with silent figures, clinging together in the hot air, their faces touching cheek to cheek and filling the lower space of the window. Each man had his mouth open drawing in long breaths.

"Would you but let me get a whiff of air, friend?" I asked one of those on the outer edge of the group. But no sooner had I spoken than a voice behind

saw the living carry the dead brother tenderly, quietly in his arms and without a word deliver him to two soldiers, who, one taking him by the feet and the other by the armpits, carried him off down the corridor, to be thrown without covering or burial service into the trenches outside the breastworks, there to rot with thousands of others, good men and true all of them.

With the same quiet manner the others settled back in silence to sit or lie motionless, looking at nothing, thinking, thinking for hours, days, weeks at a time, without speaking; others to walk aimlessly about over and among their fellows. I lay close by the wall, trying to get as much air as I could, now and then frozen with chills and with the pangs of hunger gripping me. But no morsel of food came to us that day, and only by the generosity of a man with whom I talked had a bit of foul bread and salt beef.

So came the night, without change, except for a shade of less light in the room. But I slept, as I had during the day, in a doze that seemed even to me wrong and unnatural, and when I woke, somewhere in the early hours, my face and body burned with a fever and the undressed wound gave me terrible pain.

I pitched about a while on a bit of straw I had got into my possession, and then, turning to one near me, said:

"Are you awake, my friend?"

"Always," said the other immediately.

"Do you know aught of the chirurgeon's work?"

"No, man, that I do not. What is it?"

"I have a wound here," answered I. "And if I could but get my clothes away from it, 'twould be less trouble."

"Let the cloth stick to it, lad," said he. "The room is full of typhus and smallpox, and 'twere better to keep it closed. But wait till daylight, when we can see it better."

So I lay awake for several hours till the light came slowly in, my thoughts running riot at times, so that I thought that I might go out of my head. And then I would go over every hour of my life with her, from the wet night and the broken coach wheel to that moment at the prince's soiree, when she turned from me and my heart died within me. It was all a matter of three short weeks, yet I could not fancy my existence before it, could not remember much of what I had thought or felt for twenty years. And then, fancy running on, I would present to myself, as one will, thousands of impossible "ifs."

If I had now the chance of going out freely into the open air and away from the city, but to do that must give up—must not know at all—my short three weeks with her, would I do it? And I knew in my heart that I would lie down on the dirty straw and shake my head. Yet how could she doubt me? What was she thinking, doing, feeling now, and now? And then what had become of Curtis and Acton and that foul specimen of manhood that went with them? What of the expedition toward Newport? And so back again to Deborah Philipse, and round her and round her in a circle of thought, with the fever climbing into my veins all night long.

At daybreak the guards came, bringing each man six days' rations, and we were ordered to form in line and march past, taking our share one by one. When it came to my turn I found lying in my hand about two pounds of raw pork and as much weight of sea biscuit. And finding my friend, we got an iron bucket wherewith one could heat the water. So we cooked and ate our meal, saving only a bit of water with which the kind friend helped me get my shirt away from the wound. And then, tearing the linen up into ribbons, he bound it tight around my body for a bandage.

As he did so his eyes brightened a bit.

"I knew a queer bird up the river who was part chirurgeon and part man of God—though mostly pirate," said he, "who showed me how thus to tie a bandage." I paid little heed to what the man said, for just then a faintness from the pain took me. "He knew somewhat of all three trades. A strange beast was old Marvin! I wonder if he is hung yet?" and he smiled quietly to himself.

"Marvin," said I, suddenly, "where?"

"Up above Tarrytown in the neutral country. I was there myself——"

"Marvin, say you, man?" cried I again. "What sort?"

"A sober villain: solemn of face, but with the capacity for gallons of good ale—but why? Do you know him?"

"Aye, well! But is he then of a fact a minister of the church?" and my wound and the old prison were forgotten as I waited for his answer.

"True enough! Though, God nows, he does more honor to hell and its king—the devil."

"Marvin—Jim Marvin?"

"Aye, lad, old Jim Marvin! You can see him any day at Gowan's tavern—What is it? Is the cut paining ye?"

The cut! What pain could touch me just then? Pain or no pain, dead or alive, one thing was sure. There lived no longer on this earth a Deborah Philipse. But a Deborah there was—aye, should I ever see her again?

So the days passed on, one like another, except that the heat ended and gradually the cold came on, first a comfort to us all, then disagreeable and finally terrible. For we had no sign of fire, except, perhaps, once a week for our water boiling. This, too, stopped, when, as I inferred, the want of wood in the town took what little we were before allowed.

This cold got into my never healing wound, and I began to grow too weak to stand at all, and was so sitting against the wall one day, close to some new made friends, that we might keep one another warm, when some forty new prisoners arrived; and I, lying back with my head to the wall and my eyes closed, heard one telling some of my companions that he came from Tappan.

"When, man?" I asked, leaning forward quicker than I thought I could.

"But three days ago."

"Tell me, then, if you can, back two months now, about the middle of October, did Clinton move to Newport?"

"That he did, but got no further than Huntington harbor with all his forces."

"Why, man, why?" I asked.

"Why, because the commander-in-chief, by some means I do not know, got wind of the thing before it started, and made a feint—I was with my command, and 'twas a stiff fight, too—on Staten Island and at Paulus' Hook, and back came scurrying the Johnnies with their tails between their legs thinking the town was taken or going soon to be."

"Thank God." I muttered to myself, lying back again as the man went rambling on. Curtis and Acton must be safe, then. And Hazeltine, too, dead or alive! After all, we had not done so ill, and I had kept my word to the general so far as man could. But I knew I must be weak indeed, for the excitement of the new man's story had taken the life out of me, and I slid down to the cold floor all in a sweat, that drenched my clothes and then froze upon them.

With that I sank back into a quiet stupor that lasted I know not, nor never knew, how long, but happier than I had thought to be since coming to the sugar house. From time to time, as I waked a bit and looked about, I would catch two or three comrades looking down at me as I lay, not uncomfortably, up on a little clump of straw, and, seeing me looking at them, they would ask me how I did. And I smiled and told them, truthfully, as well as they. Once a young and big fellow took his coat and threw it over me, and try as I would, I could not make him take it back; for just then I could not seem to rise up on my elbow, and by and by, I laughed and thanked him and turned aside and slept long, I know not how long.

So I awoke once, and found it light in the old house, for the snow reflected on the ceiling, and seeing the group, larger than before, standing about me, I asked for a bit of water, and it came to my lips at once. Some one I heard talking quietly and looking at me, and I caught the word "going." And I remember thinking then with some interest that perhaps there was a rumor of our going out of this frozen hell. And on asking if 'twas so, they said, in their same unemotional way: "Yes, man, some of us—some of us will go shortly."

Then, on a sudden the group slipped away, why I could not see, till I caught the glint of red uniforms and saw an officer and some men walking about the room, stooping now and then. I lay on my side, idly watching them approach, when the blood froze in my veins.

'Twas Capt. Atherton moving quietly along, pointing now and then to a prisoner. He must not see me! That I knew; and so I shrank back into my straw and waited in a kind of terror to see if he would get by. So he came on slowly, so slowly, looking at each and every man and saying not a word. But, as he pointed to a prisoner that one was lifted and carried out. I could not keep my eyes from him. And then he came to me.

On a sudden he stepped back. Then, quickly muttering that he had slipped, I saw him point to me and walk on, still studying each man. Two soldiers leaned down, and took me up, gently enough, for I felt no pain, and then we passed down the corridor, down the stairs and into a light room. There stood Atherton, and pointed to a couch, where they laid me, and passed out, and I turned my face to the wall, in hopes he had not recognized me. But, in truth, the couch being soft and comfortable, I did not much care, but gave something of a long sigh and—went to sleep.

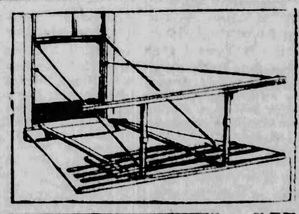
To be Continued.

Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

FOLDING WINDOW CLOTHES DRYER

The especial object for which the clothes dryer here shown was designed is the airing and drying of clothing, bedding or mattresses belonging to persons living in single rooms, flats or the upper stories of buildings, where the yard space



is either very limited or not to be had at all, and where recourse must be had to the roof or to lines strung from wall to wall outside the buildings. The supports by which it is maintained in position are permanently fixed to the window frame and can easily be put in place by hand, and as the entire drying frame is of light material it requires little exertion to place it on its supports for use or remove it from the sockets when an unobstructed view from the window is desired. The rack is made up principally of wooden bars of light weight, while the supports are light steel rods, which are formed with hooks at their inner ends to enter screw eyes inserted in the window frame. As the framework is hinged and the rods are detachable it is easy to fold the apparatus up into small space inside the room when not in use.

Nothing New to Him.

She reached home all out of breath and terribly excited.

"What do you think?" she gasped at her husband. "Our minister's a bigamist—a terrible, unprincipled scoundrel, who boasts of his villainy."

"Heavens!" the man replied. "What has he been—trivia! You are not mixed up—speak, woman! What has happened?"

"No, no! Merciful Providence! Don't think I am mixed up in it in any way. I met him a little while ago, and in a pleasant way told him I had been reading about a New York preacher who is going to marry a woman with several million dollars. Henry, what do you think he said?"

"Gracious, how can I guess?" he panted.

"He said: 'That is nothing. Every little while I marry a woman who is worth a million or so!' Oh, I pity his poor wife and children!"

She is still wondering why her depraved husband refused to keep on being shocked.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Heart-Beats.

Jack—I proposed to Miss Mattie Rofact last night, and ——

Ned—I know just when it happened. I saw you holding her hand while you did it.

Jack—You're mistaken; I wasn't holding her hand. She was feeling my pulse to see if my heart was really beating as fast as I said it was.—Philadelphia Press.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

HACKING.

That word hacking is expressive to those who have experienced the aggravating constant cough, which is called a hacking cough. Sometimes it is the result of a cold, or of grip, and sometimes it is a consequence of catarrh,

which unchecked has gradually involved the lungs in disease. Such a cough finds its cure in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which cures bronchitis, obstinate coughs, lung disease, hemorrhage, and conditions which, if neglected or unskilfully treated, lead to consumption.

"For twelve years I was a sufferer from catarrh and was treated by one of the best physicians in the State of North Carolina, who said the trouble had reached my lungs," writes Mr. J. M. Patton, of Clotho, Transylvania Co., N. C. "I grew worse every day until I tried Dr. Pierce's medicines. Will say Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with one bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cured me, and to-day I am well and hearty, and I will say further that my former physician, Dr. W. M. Lyday, recommends Dr. Pierce's medicines to me and to others. I am sure your medicines will cure any case of catarrh that exists. I recommend them to all."

If you ask your dealer for "Golden Medical Discovery" because you have confidence in its cures, do not allow yourself to be switched off to a medicine claimed to be "just as good," but which you did not ask for and of which you know nothing.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

DECLINE IN FARM VALUES

Aggregate Loss in Mississipp Than They Did Forty Years Ago.

It is now nearly forty years since the close of the civil war, but the whole period had been one of slow recovery and readjustment in the Southern states, so slow that even to-day the farm wealth of Mississippi is less than it was in 1860.

The figures on this subject, which are furnished in a recent bulletin of the census bureau, will astonish every person who has not given it attention hitherto. In the decade between 1850 and 1860 there was a remarkable growth of agricultural industries, which seemed to presage a still further increase. The total value of farm property went from $79,965,223 to $241,478,571, or a little more than treble.

As was to be expected, the ravages of war caused a tremendous falling off in the next decade. The total value reported in 1870 was $116,143,447, and as this estimate was in depreciated currency, it is necessary to diminish it by one-fifth to get at the specie value. Even after this, however, the restorative process was very gradual. For the three years named in the following the values were:

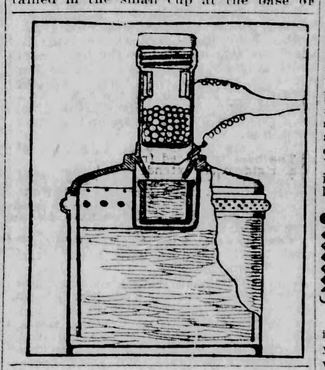
1880	$122,016,268
1890	167,328,457
1900	204,221,027

It will be observed that the total for 1900 is thirty-seven millions less than that for 1860, and the fact is most eloquent testimony to the abnormal conditions that have prevailed. In Ohio, which is going more and more to manufacturing, farm property was worth half as much again in 1900 as it was in 1860. In Wisconsin, a newer state, the increase was more than fivefold. Only the social and industrial revolution which followed the rebellion in the South can explain the difference.

It appears, however, that there has been an advance in some of the items of the Mississippi statement. While the value of land, improvements, and buildings is much less than it was, the statistics on implements and machinery are: 1860, $8,826,512; 1900, $3,556,905; on live stock, 1860, $41,891,692; 1900, $42,657,222. The earlier figures were passed for the first time at the close of the century. It is noticeable also that the number of farms has increased much more rapidly than the acreage, which is significant of the changed social environment, and the present rate of progress is satisfactory. Apparently the formative period of a new era is pretty well accomplished.—Chicago Record-Herald.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

There are at the present time in nearly all the state laws which enforce the placing of fire-extinguishing apparatus on each floor of factory or other buildings where people find employment or amusement, but nearly all the means provided to stifle the flames necessitate the actual manipulation of the extinguisher by personal contact. As this requires presence of mind and bravery at an instant when people are more apt to flee, with little opportunity to return later to extinguish the flames, it seems there should be a field for the automatic apparatus recently invented which can be arranged to operate by thermostatic means, or set in motion by the closing of an electric switch at any point inside or outside of the building. As will be seen the usual acid-alkali combination of liquids is utilized in making up the extinguisher, the acid being contained in the small cup at the base of



the neck of the extinguisher. Upon the closing of the electric circuit a gate is withdrawn from beneath a body of shot suspended in the neck, and these instantly fall to the cup of the cup, rupturing the air-tight tinfoil cover, displacing the acid from the cup and mixing it with the alkali beneath. This, of course, generates gas, and as there is no means of escape through the top of the receptacle the liquid is forced to enter the shell surrounding the alkali container, escaping thence through the perforations at the rim and discharging in the form of a mist or spray. As any number of these extinguishers can be set in operation by the closing of a single circuit they should prove very effective in putting out a fire when connected up in series in dangerous localities.

Otherwise Unchanged.

"Right here where this farm is," said the old settler in Northern Indiana, "there used to be a lake. I cr'ught wagon loads of fish in it many a time, when I was young."

"And now I see it's a corn field," said the tourist.

"Yes, sir, and it raises a hundred bushels o' corn to the acre."

"I see," observed the traveler; "when the lake dried up it changed a fish liar into a corn crop liar."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Necessary.

Mr. Skinner—You'll have to wait awhile for your wages this week. I can't pay you to-day.

Clerk—See here, now, that won't do, sir. I've got to live, you know.

Mr. Skinner—Nonsense! What put that idea into your head?—Chicago Tribune.

Fellow Feeling.

"You're an astronomer, are you?"

"Yes."

"Shake! I'm a theatrical manager. I wonder if you have as hard a time finding new stars as I have."—Chicago Tribune.

HIT A SOLDIER.

The Experience of One of Our Men.

The soldier boys who fought during the Rebellion went home as a rule in pretty bad shape, caused by exposure and improper food and the use of quantities of coffee which left its mark in the wreck of many a stomach. Merrill Hutchinson of Reading, Mass., tells his experience.

"I am an old soldier who served all through the war of the Rebellion and my coffee drinking commenced when I enlisted. I drank it three times a day and at the close of the war returned home almost a wreck.

For years I had dyspepsia of the worst kind and could not drink anything but warm water or warm milk, nor eat enough to hardly keep a man alive. After suffering this way for years, and half living, I was told by a friend of your Postum Coffee.

At first I refused to even try it for I thought it meant more suffering for me, but at last I consented and it did taste mighty good, for I was a dear lover of coffee.

I waited for the distress in my stomach that always had come with common coffee, but it never came. I drank it at first very carefully and then got reckless and wanted it every meal and for over five years now have been drinking nothing else. I have no dyspepsia now, no trouble about eating anything. My weight, when I began using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, was 125 pounds. I am now 62 years old and weigh about 160 pounds and am solid as a rock and able to do a day's work with any of the boys. Now I do not claim that Postum Cereal is a medicine but in my own case it is both victuals and drink. I think that when Postum Coffee is properly made it is far ahead of coffee,

PRESIDENCY GOES BEGGING.

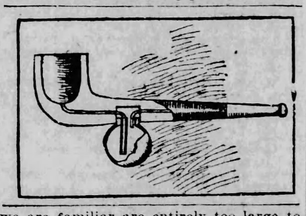
Time was that men looked up to the office of President of the United States as a goal the achievement of which would fulfill the ambition of the most exalted mind. Webster died regretting that he could not reach the chief magistracy and Clay's life was saddened by the knowledge that he could not attain to the honorable office. The disappointment of Mr. Blaine, the "Plumed Knight," broke his heart. In more recent years the proudest states have sought vainly yet persistently to attain the distinction of furnishing for the Presidency their favorite sons.

Since those brave days something must have gone wrong. Here we have Mr. Bryan, who pretended twice that he really sought the honor of sitting in Washington's chair, brazenly confessing that he had no thought of being made President. "Why," says he, "I prefer the honor of being a private citizen. I hope you will give me credit with possessing a higher ambition than that to be satisfied with the office of President of the United States." Then we also have heard frequent protests from Mr. Hanna against the indignity which is put upon him by people who clamor for him to take the Presidential nomination. "My highest ambition," says the Ohioan, "is to bring labor and capital closer together." Every time any one mentions the Presidency in the same breath with his name he starts as if he had been stung and gives utterance under his breath to a complicated anathema.

And yet doting mothers will still cherish the fond hope that their male first-born some day may be "satisfied" with the Presidency, and will nourish no higher ambition for them.—New York Press.

STRAINER FOR TOBACCO SMOKE

There are already a number of nicotine-straining pipes on the market, some of which accomplish the purpose for which they were designed extremely well, while others seem to be failures. Our illustration shows a new design of smoke-straining pipe, which utilizes a very old idea, that of the water bowl attachment. The water pipes with which



we are familiar are entirely too large to be carried in the pocket, but the one here shown has a reservoir sufficiently reduced in size to be carried around by the smoker when at his work or on the street, and as provision is made for confining the water so that it cannot escape from the reservoir there is no danger of wetting the clothing with it when the pipe is not in use. As will be seen, the water receptacle can be entirely separated from the pipe stem, for cleansing and recharging at convenient intervals, and as the bulb is made of hard rubber or glass the cleansing process is a short task. When replacing the half-filled bowl if a smoke is desired the tubes connecting with the tobacco bowl and mouthpiece are turned into registration, but if the smoker is placing the pipe in his pocket he turns the water receptacle around until the neck is tight in the screw-threaded socket, when the tubes are out of alignment and the water is confined securely to prevent leakage. When in use the smoke is drawn first into the water bowl, passing through the liquid, and thence to the mouth.

RAN UP AGAINST THE TRUST.

Owing to a railroad smash-up I got left in a little Nebraska town one night a year ago," said the drummer, "and the way I came in contact with a trust made my hair stand up. It was a wretched town and a still worse hotel. My room was small and the bed was as hard as a board. I got up feeling mad, and after a miserable breakfast I was ready to boil over. The boiling came when the landlord presented me a bill of $4.

"'Is this correct?' I asked as I looked at the figures.

"'Entirely so,' he replied.

"'Then you are a blamed old highway robber.'

"The landlord had three sons, and when they began to mix in I turned on them and gave 'em some red-hot talk. When I stopped for breath the old man, who turned out to be a justice of the peace, sat down in a chair and calmly announced:

"'Hear ye! hear ye! I now declare this court duly opened. James, have you any business?'

"'I have,' replied his eldest son, who announced to me that he was a constable and that I was under arrest. He then made a charge against me, one of the other brothers testified as to my language, and his honor fined me $10. As the third brother hadn't taken any part, I turned to him and sarcastically asked:

"'Where do you come in?'

"'Me?' he replied. 'Oh, I'm the town marshal, and as you are evidently a desperate character I shall lock you up for a couple of days and then run you out of town.'

"'It was a nice little family trust, you see,' smiled the drummer, 'and I couldn't beat it. I was locked up for forty-eight hours, but I had to pay the hotel bill and the fine, and when I was at liberty and got my mouth open to say something else the jailer laid a hand on my arm and whispered:

"'Don't do it. I am the old man's son-in-law, and if you kick against my jail he'll make your next stop twenty days.'"—Exchange.

Monster Shark Caught.

The largest man-eating shark ever caught in Southern waters has been landed with hook and line at Moorehead City, a small resort on the North Carolina coast. Russell J. Coles, of Danville, Va., was the lucky fisherman, and he used 600 yards of Cuttyhunk line in the effort to land the big fish.

When it struck the hook Mr. Cole's companions had to hold him in the small boat to prevent the monster from dragging him into the water of Pimlico Sound. Before the shark was finally killed 20 shots from a Colt revolver were required to subdue it. The shark weighed 1,200 pounds and measured 12 feet in length.—Charlotte (N. C.) Cor. N. Y. World.

Left It at Home.

"Are you aware of the fact," remarked Miss Cutting, "that I am a mind reader?"

"Nevah suspected it, weally," answered young Softleigh. "Would you—aw—object to weading my mind, doncher know?"

"Certainly not," she replied. "Bring it with you the next time you call."—Chicago News.

Public Apologies.

The Irish courts have invented a new punishment for recalcitrant husbands. The convicts in requiring an abject apology in the public prints. The following is a sample:

"Apology: I make an humble apology to my wife and family for my past conduct, which was wrong, and beg to say that what I stated in court was untrue and want this to be published in the Cork County Eagle."

The Rubber Plant.

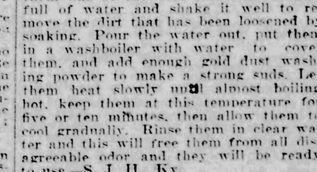
The first accurate information regarding the wonderful rubber plant was furnished by La Condamine, a French scientist who was sent in 1735 by the government of France to measure an arc of the meridian near Quito. This brought him to the heart of the rubber growing country, and much valuable information was thus obtained.

Coming Close to Hand.

Female Lawyer—How old are you?

Female Witness—You know as well as I do that I'm just a week younger than you are, but if necessary——

Female Lawyer (hastily)—Never mind; it isn't necessary.—Chicago News.



When applied to cavity or surface of aching tooth relieves the pain instantly. No experiment, but a standard and widely known remedy. Be sure to get DENT'S; imitations are useless. All druggists, or by mail, 15c.

C. B. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Budding the Peach.

Editor Farmstead:—Seeing a request in The Blade for information in regard to budding peach trees, and the method employed by nurserymen. To commence with, they always plant the pits in the spring or autumn previous in very rich soil; aim to encourage a very vigorous growth the first season. By keeping the soil well stirred and free from weeds, by autumn you should have trees three and four feet high. In August commence to bud; select your seedling and with your budding knife make an incision in the bark at the base of the tree an inch or so long. Then make a cut across the top, something like the letter T. Now for a little advice: When cutting the bark do not cut so deep, especially the long line; cut just through the bark and into the wood, else you sometimes destroy the cambium layer or inner bark.

Now carefully draw the edges of the bark out sufficiently to slip in the bud, which should have been previously cut, by selecting a branch from the desired variety with which you wish to bud; with your knife carefully cut out a bud, leaving little or no wood attached; remove the leaf and part of the stem from the bud; the remaining part of the stem should be left attached, as this will facilitate inserting the bud in position. Now slip the bud into the cut, pressing it down as far as you can without crushing it; then let the two outer edges of the bark close, so as to make a snug fit, and cover it, all except the part where the stem is attached; bind tightly with raffia, or strong pieces of cloth, so as to keep out moisture. This bud will unite with the stock in a couple of weeks. The strings can then be removed; or if there is no danger from its girdling the tree, it can remain on all winter.

The next spring examine your buds. All that are sound and healthy should have the top of the stock cut off down to within an inch of the bud. When the bud commences to grow, drive in a stake and tie it so the young bud will not be broken off by the wind or rain storms. Nurserymen sometimes lose one-fourth of theirs in this way. Trees in which the buds fail to start are always thrown away by nurserymen; but the amateur can cut them off and they will send up strong sprouts from the roots, which can be budded the same season, and they will make good trees but sometimes a little crooked at the base; hence the reason for discarding them in the nursery.

Budding can also be done in the branches of large peach trees, provided they have been cut back in March. Bud the strong shoots in August; the next spring cut the shoot back to the bud. Oftentimes they will bear fruit the following season. This is a very nice method where one has large trees which have come up from the pits, and are bearing inferior fruit.

The main points in budding are to bud on healthy stock, and on that side of the tree which is most protected from the hot sun; bud only when the bark will slip readily; do not prune at the time of budding, but encourage vigorous growth. Cloudy days are preferable, as the bud will not dry out so readily, and they must not be withered at all. Cherries are usually budded in July, pears, apples and peaches in August.—Subscriber, Pennsylvania.

Canning Corn.

Editor Farmstead:—For canning green corn or other vegetables that are not matured at such time, use strong tin cans. To can corn, shave it from the cob, press it into the cans, set them in a boiler of water; have as much water as you can, but not enough so as to boil over into the cans; have plenty prepared corn ready, and as it settles in boiling, fill them up; continue to do so as long as it settles. Then boil them three hours; take them out; do not let the corn touch the top of the can; now solder on the cap; then perforate the cap with one hole, the size of a pinhead. Set them back in the water, and boil two more hours, keeping the hole in the cap open. Then take the cans out, and solder up the hole in the cap. I have done this for over thirty years with good success.—E. C. B., Buchanan, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—There was an inquiry from a reader signing herself a "Busy Farmer's Wife," wishing to know how to best clean old jugs, pickle and catsup bottles, that had been lying in the cellar for a good while. She said she could use them again, if it were not for the odor of the cork, and the fruit jars smelt sour and musty, and she was afraid even if she cleaned them good, she might lose her fruit and preserves if she put them in it. I will tell you of a good way to clean them so as to make them perfectly safe to use. First remove the corks and stoppers and place them in a dishpan or tubful of clear water to remain over night. In the morning take them out of the tub, fill each one-half full of water and shake it well to remove the dirt that has been loosened by soaking. Pour the water out, put them in a washboiler with cold water over them, and add enough gold dust washing powder to make a strong suds. Let them heat slowly until almost boiling hot, keep them at this temperature for five or ten minutes, then allow them to cool gradually. Rinse them in clear water and this will free them from all disagreeable odor and they will be ready to use.—S. J. H., Ky.

Mange in Dogs.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to J. C., South Colton, N. Y., I will say that the following is a very effective cure for mange in dogs: Mange is a skin disease, arising from filth, damp kennels, housing in cellars and parasites. The disease is of different varieties. First, the blotch, which appears in scaly lumps of hair, chiefly on the back, sides, head and quarters, and in a few days the scab drops off, leaving a moist red spot.

Give calomel, three to five grains; jalap, ten to twenty grains.

Keep on low diet and give exercise.

Secondly, the foul mange, which is brought about by impure blood, and can not be cured until it is changed. It is considered hereditary though not contagious. In foul mange the skin becomes thick, discharges an offensive matter and finally runs into ulcers, with great itching all the time; the hair becomes dead and falls out, and the animal is nervous and irritable. To cure requires patience and ofttimes long treatment.

Change the diet at once, give no meat, starve the dog until he will accept oatmeal mush, with boiled vegetables freely mixed with it; then administer liquor arsenicals with the food, one drop to each four pounds in weight of the dog, three times daily, dividing the food into three portions for morning, noon and night. This must be kept up until the itching ceases, and very often continued for months. Cosmoline may then be rubbed on the mangy skin thrice daily.

Red mange is a disease of the hair, and may be known by the red appearance, always at the roots, in spots, at the elbows, under the arms and inside of them; also inside the thighs. An ointment for red mange of the following will rubbed into the spots is good: Green iodide of mercury, 1½ drachms; spirits of turpentine, 2 drachms, and lard, 1½ ounces.—T. H., Pa.

Scours in Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—A new remedy is suggested as a cure for scours among calves. This is no less than coffee—a pint to a quart of strong coffee put in the calf's drink. The quantity is varied according to the age of the calf and the severity of the trouble. Of course, the quantity of milk is reduced by the amount of coffee added. In one case beneficial results were obtained by giving strong coffee to a cow. It is always well, however, to look for the cause of scours, which must be found and removed. More can be done in this way than in giving medicine and remedies to keep the stock in good health. The best remedy in all cases is to remove the cause. Medicine may relieve for the time, but the trouble will return unless the cause of it is removed.—C. F. C., Westville, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—I want to give a remedy to E. W. for his calf that has the scours. It is raw linseed oil and raw paregoric, half and half of each, and a tablespoonful at a dose for one of that age. I never knew it to fail on colts or cattle. The older the animal, the larger the dose.—S. A. W., Bourbon, Ind.

White Scours in Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—White scours in young calves is, undoubtedly, due to a specific germ or organism. The feeding of the dam has very little, if anything, to do with causing the disease. The disease can, usually, be cured if treated from the outset. As soon as the calf shows the first symptoms, give as a drench two tablespoonfuls of castor oil, to which add one teaspoonful each of laudanum and tincture of Jamaica ginger. Then give one-half teaspoonful of laudanum with one teaspoonful of the tincture of ginger every four hours until the diarrhea is checked. If the calf becomes weak, give two teaspoonfuls of whisky in a little hot water every four hours. If the calf is being raised by hand, add one-fourth or one-fifth part limewater to the milk. Do not feed more than one pint of milk at once, but repeat the quantity every four hours. If the calf is on the cow, do not allow it to suck but a few minutes at a time.—C. F. C., Westville, Ind.

Grease Heel.

Editor Farmstead:—For grease heel on stock, here is a sure cure: Take apple cider vinegar, one quart; put in a vessel and heat to a boiling heat; then drop 5 cents' worth of blue vitriol into the vinegar and dissolve it; then take a swab and touch the affected parts. It will kill it in two applications. Then grease with lard.—A. L. M., Hume, Ill.

Getting Rid of Vermin.

Editor Farmstead:—To get rid of bedbugs, take dry common salt and fill all the cracks around mopboards and the floor under the bed; fill all crevices of the bedstead and springs, rub it over the mattress and all the clothing under the sheets. Use plenty of dry salt. It will hurt nothing. I have used it but two times in three years, and have not seen a bedbug in that time.—E. C. R., Buchanan, Mich.

Ailing Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—What is the matter with our chickens? They die in a very short time after taking sick. Their combs do not even change color, showing nice and bright at death. We keep the place clean, and the hens are not lousy. Only the old ones seem to be sick. They have no diarrhoea. Can some one tell a remedy soon in the paper?—A. C. L., Ind.

What Ailed the Colt?

Editor Farmstead:—A colt, coming two years old, running in pasture, was found lying down, with legs stretched out and head thrown back. It was wet with sweat, and the jaws were shut tight. It would make a sweeping movement at times with all four legs. The animal died in the afternoon. It appeared all right the evening before. Can any one tell what was the matter with the colt? And what should be done in another case of this kind?—C. F. C., Westville, Ind.

Time of Planting.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to know when to replant raspberries, currants or gooseberries. I have some which I would like to grub out and plant in another place, but do not know whether I can do it now or in the spring. So I hope that some kind reader of The Blade will let me know through The Blade when the best time is.—F. D., St. John, Ind.

Kicked a Porcupine.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Blade tell me what to do for my horse? He is four years old, and very valuable. About the 15th of last May he kicked a porcupine, getting his foot and legs full of quills. It was at least two weeks before any of the quills were taken out. At that time all were removed that could be found. The leg was badly swollen, and I think that a good many of them had worked in out of sight. Since that time he has fallen off in flesh very rapidly. He is very lame, in fact he can hardly get around at all. He holds his foot up most of the time, and kicks away forward, as though he was in a great deal of pain. It is very sensitive to the touch, and he will not allow me to handle it or doctor it in any way. There is no swelling to speak of now—just a little around the hoof. I think that some of the quills have worked down into the foot. Question: What is the nature of a porcupine quill? How can I get them out, will the horse get well or had I better shoot him, and put him out of his misery? Any advice on the matter will be thankfully received.—B. F. S., Paoli, N. D.

Budding Cherries.

Editor Farmstead:—Can tame cherries be budded on wild cherry trees, and describe method.—H. M. S., Lathrop, Mo.

An Ailing Hog.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a brood sow which has been in bad condition for nearly a year. About two or three weeks ago there was a large lump came between her right eye and ear, which I opened and it seemed to be filled with something resembling hog manure. The sore ran matter and corruption for a few days and then healed up, but in a very few days began to enlarge again and I was compelled to open it and the same peculiar stuff ran out. Will some one tell me what ails the sow, and what would be the best cure?—E. C., Boaz, Wis.

What Ails This Cow?

Editor Farmstead:—I have a cow that has weak hind parts. She urinates a little nearly all the time, wabbles when she walks and seems to be in great pain. Sometimes she will drag her hind legs and sometimes they will slide in under her and she will pull herself along that way with her front feet. She is five years old, was born weak, but it never bothered her until this summer. She has a calf four months old. She looks well and eats well. Can any of the readers of The Blade tell me what ails her and what is the cure?—J. J. H., Monarch, Mont.

Another Sick Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me through your valuable paper what is wrong with my cow? When she had her first calf she gave a large quantity of milk, though I never took any of the milk, but let the calf run with her all the time until she got with calf again and went dry. There was an interval of two years between the first and second calf. When the latter was taken from her at six weeks old she was giving three gallons of milk per day. She immediately commenced to fall in her milk and at the end of three months she was dry, all the while apparently in the best of health and condition.—E. A. G., Saline, Va.

Query for Cattle Breeders.

Editor Farmstead:—I always keep a bull but this year the cows fail to get in calf. All bulls here are the same, or there is trouble with them. Can any reader of The Blade tell me what to do? Can they be fed anything? I simply ask for information.—Subscriber, Morristown, O.

WATER FOR SHEEP.

They Need a Plentiful Supply of the Best.

An important point in successful sheep management is the water supply. While good water is a great thing in growing all kinds of live stock, it is especially so with the sheep, which is not only a dainty feeder but a dainty drinker, and will only take bad, stagnant water into its stomach when driven to it by thirst.

Not only will it suffer for the want of drink when the supply is bad, but it is subject to more diseases, usually parasitic, that have their origin in polluted water than any other of the domestic animals. Where the flocks get their supply from surface water courses liable to pollution of all kinds, sick sheep may be expected, with the aggravation that it is often impossible to determine what to do for them.

With such a source of supply, also, a rainy season, which washes the soil from long distances and brings down accumulations of filth, is likely to increase the amount of obscure disease in the flock. It is also no unusual cause of scours in lambs. We generally look for the cause of the scours in the feed, but quite as often it is due to impure water.

Everybody is familiar with the disturbance in the human family, particularly in hot weather, which follows the use of bad water. The stomach of the lamb, and even the sheep, is quite as susceptible to dangers from this source as is that of the shepherd. We often see flocks on fairly good pastures, that ought to do well so far as feed is concerned, showing a lack of thrift and a general dullness for which there seems to be at first blush no apparent reason. Very often an examination of the water supply will reveal the cause.

Poultry Vermin.

There is more virtue in whitewash for the poultryhouse than most people are willing to credit. There are two ways to apply whitewash to a poultryhouse. One is with a brush, and the other is with a spray pump. These pumps are obtainable almost anywhere now, and are the best implements for putting on whitewash. Says the Texas Stockman. The sides and ceiling of the poultry house should be given an application of whitewash. The roosts and nest boxes should not be neglected. The whitewash should be of the consistency of thick cream, and it will be found a good plan to put some kerosene in each pailful. Mites can be killed and lice will not survive where a frequent and thorough application of whitewash is given. One can put on some old slip of a garment, an old hat, and with spray and pump can, in a few minutes, have a good application of whitewash that will make everything sweet and clean. What falls on the floor will make a good floor itself when mixed with the hard dirt or coal ashes, of whatever material the floor is made. Make free use of whitewash from now on during the active season of lice and mice, and see how few of them will be found at the close of the season. The fight against vermin must be persistent and continuous. One application will be good as far as it goes, but it is inadequate.

Quickest Acting Plant Food.

If home mixing of fertilizers is to be done a definite knowledge should be had of the materials which supply plant food. Nitrate of soda is immediately available for the plant's use as soon as it goes into solution. Its best results are obtained when applied where growing plants can make use of it quickly. Where plants grow in hills or drills the nitrate of soda should be applied near the growing plants, but should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. If applied broadcast upon sowed crops, it should be evenly distributed. Nitrate of soda exerts its most beneficial action where immediate results are desired. It is the quick

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, but where anything for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Boer War.

Please give a short sketch of the Boer war, as to cause, when begun, principal battles, commanders on each side, and when closed.—F. S., Glenwood, W. Va.

The refusal of the Boers to give the Uitlanders (when they were granted as foreigners) the right to vote without a seven years' qualification, gave England one of the causes for the Boer war of 1899-02. To-gether with their demands for rights of suffrage equal to that of the Boers, the Uitlanders insisted upon adequate representation in the Boer parliament. They also asked that the English language be used in the Boer parliament. The government of the South African republic offered some concessions, such as a five years' retrospective franchise, but with such restrictive conditions on possible future British demands that the government of Queen Victoria refused to accept them. The British government "could not and would not" abandon the right of suzerainty, the ultimatum followed, both sides, in the meantime, having concentrated troops at important points. The following is a diary of the principal events of the war:

1899.

October 9—Boer ultimatum that England should withdraw her troops on the Transvaal border.

October 11, 5 p. m.—Expiration of the ultimatum.

October 11—The Orange Free State formally declared support of the Transvaal. The Cape Colony parliament closed its session.

October 11—Invasion of Natal by the Boers.

October 11—First hostile act—Commandeering of a railroad train at Harrismith. Gen. Piet Joubert was commander of the Transvaal army.

October 11—President Kruger sent a message to sympathizers in the United States, saying that, if the republics must belong to England, the price would stagger humanity.

October 12—The Free State forces took the field, with Gen. Prinsloo and Gen. Piet Cronje commanding in the east and in the west, respectively.

October 12—Gen. Cronje's advance on Mafeking begun.

October 12—Also began the investment of Kimberley, both Mafeking and Kimberley being completely invested on the 16th.

October 14—Fight at Kraalpan; Boers occupy Spitzkop.

October 20—Battle of Glencoe. Gen. Pennsymons mortally wounded.

October 21—Fight at Elandslaagte, when the Fifth Lancers did their "pig sticking. Col. Chisholm and Boer Gen. Koch mortally wounded.

October 21—Buller arrived at the Cape.

November 1—Bombardment of Ladysmith begun.

November 4—Boers invade Cape Colony.

November 7—Boers' first attack on the British at Colenso.

November 23—Battle of Belmont; first Boer defeat.

November 28—Victory won by British at Modder river. Gen. Methuen called this the bloodiest battle of the century.

December 10 and 11—Methuen defeated by Delarey at Magersfontein. Gen. Wauchope killed at the head of his brigade.

December 15—Buller beaten at Colenso. He lost several batteries and about 1,000 men.

December 16—Col. Long, of Buller's army, fell into an ambuscade at the Tugela river, abandoning his guns, losing many men and all his horses.

1900.

January 3—Fights at Moltens and Colesberg.

January 5—Boers repulsed at Rensburg.

January 10—Lord Roberts arrived at the Cape, with Gen. Kitchener.

January 18—Buller succeeded in crossing the Tugela river.

January 23 and 24—The slaughter at Spion Kop.

January 30—The Boers sent 380 shells into Kimberley.

February 7—Buller advancing on Ladysmith, driving the Boers before him.

February 9—Lord Roberts arrived at Modder river.

February 12—Invasion of the Orange Free State by Roberts, the most important strategical movement of the war.

February 15—Kimberley relieved by Gen. French. Cronje in full retreat.

February 20—Colenso occupied by Gen. Hart.

February 27—Anniversary of Majuba Hill, 1881. Cronje surrendered to Gen. Roberts.

February 28—Buller's victory at Pieter's Hill.

February 28—Ladysmith relieved after siege of 118 days. Gen. Dundonald and cavalry first to enter.

March 2—Roberts and Kitchener entered Kimberley.

March 3—The Natal Boer army began its retreat to the Orange Free State.

March 5—Kruger made his first offer of peace, which was rejected.

March 8—Armistice of seven days granted to Gen. Louis Botha to confer with his generals, with a view of surrendering.

March 12—Kruger asked the powers to intervene.

March 12—Lord Roberts took possession of Bloemfontein.

March 19—Peace terms rejected by Boer commander.

March 27—Death of Gen. Piet Joubert, Boer commander-in-chief.

April 1—First ambush by the Boers; 350 men and several guns captured.

April 6—Death of the Boer general, Villa-bois-Mareuil; five companies of the Irish Fusiliers captured.

April 14—Boer peace commissioners start for The Hague.

May 6—The Boers dislodged from Winburg.

May 13—Kroonstad taken by the British.

May 14—The Boers in North Natal defeated by Buller.

May 15—Dundee taken by the British. Buller enters Glencoe.

May 18—Siege of Mafeking raised.

May 21—British invade the Transvaal.

May 23—Buller checked at Laing's Nek.

May 28—Roberts announces the annexation of the Free State as Orange River colony.

May 30—Johannesberg occupied by the British.

June 4—Gen. Christian De Wet began his raids; captured 56 wagons.

June 5—Pretoria taken.

June 6—De Wet captured all the Derbyshire battalion, except 35 killed and 111 wounded.

June 14—Cronje's son surrenders.

June 17—Kruger's headquarters removed to Alkmaar.

June 24—Boers routed near Wynberg.

July 8—Buller reaches Pretoria.

July 22, 23, 24, 25—Boers raid British lines and capture guns, ammunition, 100 Highlanders and 200 Welsh Fusiliers.

July 29—Gen. Prinsloo surrendered, with 4,000 men.

August 7 to 11—2,000 Burghers surrender, with million rounds of ammunition.

August 15—Kitchener's pursuit of Gen. Christian DeWet begins.

August 24, 25, 26—Buller defeats Louis Botha at Bergendal—the last general battle of the war. Guerrilla fighting begun.

September 1—The South African republic annexed, under the title of the Transvaal Colony.

September 11—Kruger fled to Lorenzo Marquez, Portuguese territory, and thence in Holland on Holland warship.

November 1—27—More guerilla fighting; reports of De Wet defeated two days; battle at Koomati river; hundreds of British killed or captured by De Wet and Delarey; Boers defeated at Badersspan.

December 13—British disaster; capture of battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers by Delarey at Commando Nek.

December 14-31—Guerilla fighting; a British squadron captured; Kimberley threatened.

1901.

January 8—An caridom conferred upon Lord Roberts; he was also invested with the Order of the Garter.

January 12—Boers enter Cape Colony.

January 13—Canadian scouts capture 500 of Delarey's cattle.

January 22—Death of Queen Victoria.

January 29—De Wet repulsed by Knox while attempting to make his way into Cape Colony.

February 1—General Pretorius surrender ed, badly wounded.

February 4—Boers made a feint on Portuguese territory, and the Portuguese

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MISS VIRGINIA GRANES

Tells How Hospital Physicians Use and Rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Twelve years continuous service at the sick bed in some of our prominent hospitals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with the diseases of women. I have nursed some

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES,
President of Nurses' Association, Watertown, N.Y.

most distressing cases of inflammation and ulceration of the ovaries and womb. I have known that doctors used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** when everything else failed with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it and have yet to hear of its first failure to cure.

"Four years ago I had falling of the womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once more, and have had no trouble since. I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every occasion to recommend it."—MISS VIRGINIA GRANES.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of time, and has cured thousands.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

called for British assistance.

February 21—Proclamation of Steyn and De Wet charging the British with barbarity.

March 16—Boer leader, Abel Erasmus, captured.

March 19—Peace again frustrated by Le Wet.

March 21—Death of General Philip Botha, brother of General Louis Botha.

March 31—Commandant Prinsloo captured and Commandant Englebrecht surrendered.

May—Kritzinger made a dash on the 28th into Cape Colony, but was checked. Boer General Sherman accidentally killed.

June—Boer defeats and loss of stores and ammunition were the principal incidents of the war this month. More talk of peace.

July 21—Martial law in Natal.

August 14—General Pretorius died of his wounds.

August 23—Boer ammunition convoy captured.

September 3—Boers lost large quantities of provisions and hundreds of horses and cattle; also 212 prisoners and 19 killed.

September 18—Boers bag 150 British, kill 16 and wound 20.

October 2—Lieutenant Colonel Kekewich wounded.

October 9—Martial law in Cape Town.

October 18—Deaths in concentration camps during September, 1901, reported to be 2,710, including 1,964 children.

October 21—General Buller relieved of the command of the First Army corps at Aldershot in consequence of a speech in which he dealt with his famous dispatch to General White at Ladysmith.

November 1—31—Chiefly notable for reports of Boer raids and British losses. More English regiments ordered to South Africa.

December 7—Capture of Commandant Kritzinger by General French and afterward court-martialed and acquitted of the charge of murder.

December 15—Nearly 14,000 women and children reported dead in concentration camps during the last six months.

December 29—British lose 200 men in a fight with De Wet.

1902.

January 8—In a Boer laager, which was captured, were found 150 women acting as cowboys.

January 25—The premier of the Netherlands asked for safe conduct of Boer delegates in Holland to the Boer leaders in South Africa to confer about peace.

February 4—British government replied to Dutch premier that if Boers desired peace the negotiations must take place in South Africa.

February 19—Detachment of Scots Greys captured at Klipdam.

February 23—Boer attack on convey cost the British 632 men.

March 7—General Methuen captured, severely wounded, by Delarey, after a severe engagement in which the British lost heavily.

March 12—Methuen released unconditionally.

March 23—Delarey evaded combined movement of British to capture him.

March—First steps toward peace by President Steyn of Orange Free State and Acting President Schalk-Burger, of South African republic.

March 26—Death of Cecil Rhodes.

March 31—Fight at Hart's river, where Canadian company, commanded by Lieutenant Bruce Carruthers, held its post until every man was either killed or wounded.

April 3—Commandant Erasmus killed.

April 10—War Secretary Brodrick announced in the house of commons that Acting President Schalk-Burger, State Secretary Reitz, General Lucas Meyer and Commandant Jacobs, of the Transvaal, had been joined at Kierksdorp (Southwestern Transvaal), by General Botha, the commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, and that President Steyn, General De Wet, General Delarey and three other members of the Orange Free State government, arrived at the same place the day before to confer upon the subject of peace.

May 31—War ended by the surrender of the Boers, after agreement with British on terms of peace.

The Land of Ham.

"Please explain why Egypt is called the land of Ham?"—J. R., Keswick, Va.

Simply because the Bible calls it so. See Psalms lxxviii, 51; cv, 23; cvi, 22. It was believed that Egypt, Ethopia and Phoenicia had been settled by the descendants of Ham.

Presidential Succession.

"If President Roosevelt should die, the Secretary of State would succeed him. Secretary of the Secretaryship of State remain would the Secretaryship of State remain vacant, or another be appointed?"—G. C. N., Sculton, Pa.

When a new President comes into office, the members of the old Cabinet all offer their resignations. When President McKinley died, the entire Cabinet was prepared to resign, and would have done so at once had not Mr. Roosevelt asked all of them to retain office.

Should Mr. Roosevelt die, Secretary of State Hay would become acting President. The other Cabinet officers would offer their resignations, which he could accept or not, as he might choose. But he would name a new Secretary of State, of course.

No Premium on Gold.

"Is there a premium on gold? If so, in what way?"—D. Y., Plymouth, Ind.

There is no premium on gold. A dollar is defined by law as the weight of 25.8 grains of "standard" gold, which is nine-tenths pure gold. The value of the dollar is simply the value of that much gold in the markets of the world.

Where gold is the standard, as it is in all the great nations of the world, gold coin can not go to a premium. But where there is a depreciated currency circulating in the country, the latter does not buy as much as the gold, face value. We had such a condition through the civil war, and until 1878. The Treasury could not redeem the greenbacks in gold on demand; hence the paper money depreciated in market value, and everybody hoarded gold, and used the paper money—so that there was nothing but the latter in circulation.

The lowest point our paper (greenbacks) reached in value was on July 11, 1864, when a greenback dollar would buy only about 38 or 39 cents' worth, gold value. As there was nothing but paper in circulation, it was easier for business men to compute the difference as a "premium" on gold, figuring from a greenback basis, than to figure on the depreciation of greenbacks from a gold basis, consequently on the same day the 38-cent greenback value was figured as a premium of about 276 on gold; that is, a gold dollar would buy as much as $2.76 in greenbacks.

Gen. Brock.

"Please give a short sketch of General Brock, whose monument stands on the Canadian side of the Niagara river?"—A. B. L., Flora, Ill.

Sir Isaac Brock was born in the island of Guernsey, British Channel, in 1769. He entered the British army as an ensign at 15. In thirteen years' service he rose to be lieutenant colonel. He was with the British expedition to North Holland in 1799, took part in the battle of Copenhagen, and in the operations in the Baltic in 1801. In 1802 he was sent with his regiment to Canada. In 1805 he obtained leave of absence, visited his home, and returned in 1806. In 1810 he was placed in command of Upper Canada, now Ontario, and was also made lieutenant governor of the province. On the declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States he advanced upon Detroit, and received Gen. Hull's surrender of the entire American army, with all its arms, artillery and stores, as well as the armed brig John Adams. For this Brock was made a Knight of the Bath. An American force of 6,000 men was then gathered on the Niagara forntier to invade Canada. In the battle on Queenstown Heights, October 13, 1812, he fell at the head of his troops, pierced with three balls. His last words were: "Never mind me; push on the York volunteers." He died where he fell. He was buried in one of the bastions of Fort George. During his funeral the Americans fired minute-guns "as a mark of respect to a brave enemy." He was in his 44th year, was unmarried, and had reached the rank of major-general. He was 6 feet 2 inches in height, erect and athletic.

A monument to him was erected in St. Paul's, London, costing $7,500, and pensions of $1,000 a year were given to each of his four brothers, as well as 12,000 acres of land in Canada. A monument costing $15,000 was erected on the heights of Queenstown, and his remains were placed in the vault beneath. This was blown up by a fanatic in 1840. The next year the present monument, costing $25,000, was erected on the same spot. It is a tall column, surmounted by a statue of Brock. The spot on the battlefield where he fell is also marked by a small monument.

The "Ethiopians."

"Please describe the Ethiopian race, from which Moses took his wife."—J. D. V., Confluence, W. Va.

The word Ethiopian, as used in the Bible, is not intended to mean a race, but the people who lived in Ethiopia. To illustrate: In England, suppose an Englishman stated that Mr. So-and-so has married an American woman. It would not mean the race from which she descended. She might be of Spanish, or French, or Dutch, or German, or even of Indian or negro blood, and still be an American.

The country which the Greeks and Romans called Ethiopia, and the Hebrews called Cush, embraced what is now upper Egypt, Nubia, Senaar, Kordofan and northern Abyssinia. The city of Syene, at the first cataract of the Nile, the modern Assouan, was near the boundary line between Egypt and Ethiopia. The history of Ethiopia is closely interwoven with that of Egypt, and the two countries were several times united under the same sovereign. Shortly before the time of Christ, Ethiopia was ruled by a native dynasty of women rulers. The official title of the ruler was Candace. One of these was the queen noted in Act viii, 27. The passage reads as though Candace were her name. It should read, "under the Candace of the Ethiopians." We know nothing of the "Ethiopian woman" whom Moses married, except the mention in Numbers xii, 1. She is elsewhere said to have been a Midianite, and consequently some have supposed the allusion is to another wife whom Moses may have married after the death of Zipporah.

None Can Be Given.

"What is, or would be, the scientific explanation of the cloud supposed to indicate the presence of God, that hovered over and about the children of Israel, guiding and sometimes protecting them during their exodus out of Egypt and their subsequent wandering in the wilderness?"—A. K., North Branch, Iowa.

There can be no scientific explanation of such a phenomenon. The domain of science is one of unchangeable natural laws, which never vary. Any phenomenon like a miracle naturally involves a suspension or alteration, temporarily, of the laws of nature, and science can tell nothing about them.

Civil Service.

H. M. P., Byron, N. Y.: All communications to the United States Civil Service Commission regarding examinations, or any other official business, must be directed to "Hon John T. Doyle, Secretary U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C."

All persons who contemplate taking a civil service examination, and desiring information as to times, places, etc., should write as above, stating the position for which an examination is desired, and asking time, place and application as to the scope of the examination. A printed circular will be sent in reply.

French Associations Act.

"What is the cause of the trouble which the French government is having with the Roman Catholic religious associations? What are the laws which the government is trying to enforce? and under the new laws, how do the relations between the schools and the government differ from those existing under the Concordat?"—A. H., Bowling Green, O.

The Associations act, which became a law June 28, 1901, was directed chiefly against the religious orders. It requires all associations, under penalty of legal dissolution, to be registered, and to publish their articles of associations and rules of procedure. By October 3, 1901, rather more than half of the 16,463 religious establishments in France had applied for authorization, while there had been a considerable exodus of the members of contumacious orders to the Channel Islands, Belgium, Spain and elsewhere. Under the Associations act each religious establishment has to present its articles of organization for approval or be suppressed. The law leaves absolutely untouched the position of the regular clergy, and hence is not a breach of the Concordat. It was supposed that M. Waldeck-Rousseau would apply the law very leniently. Premier Combes's rigorous enforcement of the law has given occasion to the present difficulties.

Denmark's Crown Prince.

L. H. R., Watersville, Mich.: The heir apparent to the throne of Denmark is Prince Frederick, born June 3, 1843. He was married on July 28, 1869, to Princess Lowisa, daughter of King Carl XV of Sweden and Norway. The offspring of this union are: Prince Christian, born Sept. 26, 1870; Prince Karl, born Aug. 3, 1872; Princess Lowisa, born ePb. 17, 1875; Prince Harold, born Oct. 8, 1876; Prince Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878; Princess Thyra, born March 4, 1880. We are unable to give any personal description of Prince Frederick or his wife. The terms Crown Prince and Crown Princess are used only in Germany. The Crown Prince is the male heir to the throne; the Crown Princess is the female heir to the throne, there being no male heir; or, the wife of the Crown Prince. It is not used in Denmark.

Slavery and Canada.

"Please tell us the time and how it came to pass, that freedom was given the negro slaves in Canada."—J. R., Keswick, Va.

Slavery never existed in Canada to any extent, if at all. We are unable to find any positive statement that there were even any slaves held there; but it is entirely possible and probable that negro slaves were brought there by wealthy classes and house servants, and probably that Indians were held as slaves. But slavery never had any vitality as an institution only where the slaves were employed in numbers in agricultural pursuits. Another thing: Negro slavery never was profitable except in warm climates. Canada is entirely too cold in climate for slave labor to be profitable. Had it not been that the South devoted itself largely to cotton-raising, an occupation particularly suited to absolutely ignorant labor, slavery would have died a natural death in the South, as it did in the North.

Cleveland Bond Issues.

"Will you please explain just why it was that the Cleveland administration issued bonds to supply the deficiency in the United States Treasury, and did such deficiency exist when said administration went into power?"—E. M. M., Cataloochee, N. C.

The law at that time required $100,000,000 in gold to be kept in the Treasury as a reserve for the redemption of greenbacks—that is, United State Treasury notes. Any one can take greenbacks to the Treasury and demand gold for them. And the law gives authority to the Secretary of the Treasury, in case the gold reserve falls below the limit, to issue bonds of the United States and sell them for gold, in order to replenish the gold reserve, and keep it up to the legal limit.

But the law at that time required the greenbacks which were redeemed for gold to be placed in the general fund of the Treasury, and paid out for the ordinary expenses of the government. Under the malign influence of the Wilson tariff law we had a period of very hard times. Business was stagnant. The free silver folly was rampant, and increasing. Many timid business men feared that our paper and silver coin would begin to depreciate, and so they turned their money—silver, silver certificates and national bank notes—into greenbacks and obtained gold for the latter of the Treasury. The gold reserve was three times so depleted that bonds had to be issued to maintain it.

The redeemed greenbacks, as stated above, were placed in the Treasury, and used for governmental expenses. Under the operations of the Wilson free trade law the receipts of the government were not enough to meet the expenses of the government. Had it not been for the redeemed greenbacks, the Treasury could not have met expenses as they fell due. The McKinley tariff law produced abundant revenue, and the whole trouble was caused by the foolish Wilson bill.

Garfield at Hiram.

"What branches did James A. Garfield teach while connected with Hiram college? How long did he teach there?—S. M., Thorn Hill, Ala.

While a student at Hiram Eclectic institute, now Hiram college, which Garfield entered in 1851, he made his expenses by teaching in the English department, and also gave instruction to beginners in Latin and Greek. In 1854 he entered Williams college, graduating in 1856. He then resumed his place as teacher of Latin and Greek at Hiram, and the next year, 1857, he was made its president, though only 26 years of age.

Davis in Fortress Monroe.

Editor Question Bureau:—I was amused at the statement that Jeff. Davis was inhumanly treated while confined at Fortress Monroe. I was there when he came, and know all about his treatment. One of my company was in the casemate (a pleasant room) on guard over him, and he said Davis was insulting and needed a good punching, but was never hurt. I knew that he got his meals from the Hygela hotel, and I saw him, in company with an officer, walking around in the fort every evening. He was much better treated than our men were in Andersonville prison.—J. J. E., York, Pa.

Vote of Three States.

"Please give the whole number of votes cast for the governors of Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania at the last election."—A. G. W., East Gilead, Mich.

We beg that all our readers who are going into the particular guessing contest to which the above refers, or who may later do so, to clip out this answer, and preserve it, for it will not be printed again this year for anybody.

The total vote for governor at the last election for governor in each state was as follows:

	Total vote.
Michigan, 1900	548,203
New York, 1900	1,548,551
Pennsylvania, 1898	960,352

Thomson Jay Hudson.

V. K. V., Dundee, Mich.: Thomson Jay Hudson, author and lecturer, was born at Windham, O., in 1834; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1857; practiced three years; was a newspaper editor in Michigan, 1860 to 1876; examiner in the Patent office, 1880 to 1883. His degree of LL. D. was conferred by St. John's college, Md. We knew nothing of his church affiliations. It is impossible for us to give any opinions of "the best thinkers" on his books, as we have never seen an opinion from any one of note on them.

Odor of Animals.

J. F. B., Woodford, N. C.: When the domestic cat is enraged, a peculiar musky odor is emitted by the animal. It is probably thrown off by glands in the throat, and is carried by her breath. Many other animals emit a similar odor when made angry.

Sticky Fly Paper.

"Please give a recipe for making sticky fly paper."—C. E. B., Richwood, O.

We had a formula for this, which we printed a year or so ago, but it is lost. Can any reader send us a formula for publication?

Miscellaneous.

H. J. C., Colby, Mo.: We do not know of any dealer in such articles.

M. G. K., Charlotte, Ark.: Address a letter of inquiry to "Secretary of War, Washington, D. C."

J. A., Bryant, S. D., wants a formula to repair cracks in an iron stove. Can any reader furnish a formula?

W. H. S., Tuckaleeche Cove, Tenn.: We have not the records of the United States Volunteers in the Philippines, and doubt if any such has been prepared.

C. A. L., Abraham, Va.: The word bedstead is mentioned but once in the Bible—in Deuteronomy iii, 11. The word is not in the Apocrypha.

C. D. S., Beaver, O.: If you start to travel eastwardly around the world you will have to follow the railway lines and sailing routes, but none of these would take you in a westerly direction.

R. C. D., Bowleyville, Ky.: You will find your question answered fully under the head, "Douglas and Slavery," in Question Bureau of June 5. Please refer to your file. We can not reprint.

L. A. B., Forest City, Iowa: You should consult a good dentist, have him remove the tartar from the teeth, and treat the gums. Otherwise you are liable to lose the teeth entirely.

G. W. C., Fairview, Pa.: Unfortunately, as you will find by reading the rules above, the editor of the Question Bureau is not followed to answer queries as to premiums on old coins, etc. Address any of the dealers in old coins.

P. P. C., Redwood City, Cal.: This is the fifth time we have stated in The Blade that The Colonials is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York. We shall never answer this query again.

C. H. L., Prosperity, Mo.: We do not know the names; but if you will address a letter to "Manufacturers of theme putting in the name of the article, Syracuse, N. Y.," it will reach them. Put a return address on the envelope, and then, if not delivered, it will come back to you.

J. H. L., Camanche, Iowa: The plating on stoves, shears, etc., is nickel. Certain salts of that metal are dissolved in water, the articles to be plated are suspended in the solution, and an electric current is sent through, one pole being a sheet of pure nickel suspended in the liquid, the other being attached to the article to be plated. By electric action, the metallic nickel is deposited on the surface.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 50 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Midnight Incident.

"I want to get married. Can you do it?" was the question put to Acting Lieut. Stein at police headquarters shortly after 1 o'clock the other morning.

The man behind the question was in his 20s, and also somewhat in his cups. He drove to the station and left his prospective bride holding the horse.

Stein told the fellow that he had no authority to officiate, but he offered to telephone for an alderman who would tie them up tight in the bonds of wedlock.

"I thought a police sergeant could marry a couple, so I stopped. She don't like the police station as a place to get married in, but she is willing to get tied here. If you'd go out and talk with her, you might persuade her to come in, and then you could send for an alderman."

Lieut. Stein thought that would be overstepping his official limits, but he looked out of the window and saw that the bride-to-be was remarkably attractive. It appears that the couple entertain opposite religious beliefs and had compromised on the wedding ceremony by agreeing to have neither Protestant nor Catholic clergyman officiate.

The man held a consultation with the pretty girl. She refused to be married at the station, and he drove away.—Rochester Democrat.

Love's Labor Lost.

Judge (to divorce applicants)—Why did you marry this woman, Mr. Greene?

Greene—To keep another fellow from getting her.

Judge—And why did you marry this man, Mrs. Greene?

Mrs. Greene—To spite the other fellow.—Chicago News.

F'GINIA GEN'L'M'N STARTLES NEW YORK.

Sizes Up the Town and Does Many Other Things.

He was a Virginia gentleman. Only he didn't know it. He would have told you he was a F'ginia gen'l'm'n.

He was built on the rail fence pattern, and had a horse Panama and a pretty little wife. They grow pretty women in F'ginia.

They boarded a Madison avenue car in front of the Pulitzer building. Their up town ride was a triumphal procession.

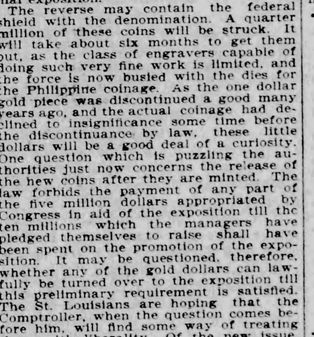
The car was pretty full, but from his great height the Virginian saw vacant places for two in the center on one seat. He lifted his wife aboard, carelessly brushed aside the crossed legs of two men, who sat near the end of the seat, "gave the shoulder" to a fat man on the step and then, as he and his wife sat down, he remarked: "Cert'nly. Don't mention it," to the trio of scowling men whom he had pushed aside.

"Driver," he observed to the motorman during the first pause, "how long since you subs'tuted 'lestricity fo' mules on this line? Though t' be shuah, 'lectricity's fastah'n mules, yet if you get to the wrong end of eitha they's ek'lly dang'ous."

"The scen'ry hyahbouts," he went on as the car passed the criminal court house, "reminds me a good deal of one of our roads, in Fauquier county, my native."

He took no pains to modulate his rich voice, nor did he seem to care that fifty passengers were listening to him.

"Right smart of trade in this lane," he commented as the car swung into the Bowery; "pretty nearly as much as you'd find in a Richmond street. Co'se not on



there is a shelf of sufficient size to support an ordinary book, with a clamp sliding on the vertical rod to hold the book open at the proper place. The upper part of the fixture consists of a telescoping rod which can be adjusted to any desired length and has a hook at either end to serve as a connection between the support and the crimped horizontal portion of the rod below. This crimp permits the adjustment of the book or paper at any desired angle, the sliding clamp holding the reading matter in place even when the support is tilted forward beyond the vertical line.

Did Not Want to Embarrass Him.

"Excuse me," said a shabby-looking man as he walked up to a cadaverous-looking stranger, "but may I ask you for a bit of information?" "Certainly you may," said the stranger, and the shabby-looking man smiled pleasantly. "And you will not consider me at all impertinent, will you?" "Not in the least," said the stranger. "And it will not be taking too much of your time?" "Oh, no." By this time the stranger was becoming a little vexed, but the shabbily dressed fellow was apparently in the best of spirit. "No doubt you are a resident of this city?" in a questioning tone. "But what can I do for you, what information do you seek?" asked the vexed stranger. "Well, you see," said the shabby man, "you will pardon me, but I am a stranger here. In fact, I just arrived. Now you will please excuse me for taking up so much of your time, but as I said before I have just arrived and am a perfect stranger here, I was willing to get tied here. If you'd go out and talk with her, you might persuade her to come in, and then you could send for an alderman." "No, I am not," was the blunt reply. "Then you will excuse me," said the polite beggar, "and I'll not ask you to do it for fear of embarrassing you," and the shabby man bowed and smiled, and walked down the street.—New Orleans Times-Democrat

Praise for the Head.

"Yes," said Mr. Cumrox, "I thoroughly admire that opera singer."

"I didn't know you cared much for music."

"Well, to tell you the truth, her music didn't impress me very deeply. But when I heard the salary she gets, I took off my hat and said, 'there is a woman who has a mighty fine business head on her shoulders.'"—Washington Post.

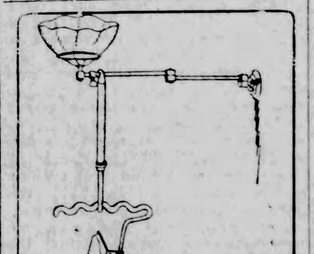
ST. LOUIS FAIR COINAGE

Half the gold dollars minted in honor of the St. Louis World's Fair will bear the portrait of Thomas Jefferson, the President who made the Louisiana purchase from France, and the other half that of William McKinley, the President who signed the bill giving the sanction of the United States government to the centennial exposition.

The three may contain the federal shield with the denomination. A quarter million of these coins will be struck. It will take about six months to get them out, as the class of engravers capable of doing such very fine work is limited, and the force is now busied with the dies for the Philippine coinage. As the one dollar gold piece was discontinued a good many years ago, and the actual coinage had declined to insignificance, the time before the discontinuance by law, these little dollars will be a good deal of a curiosity. One question which is puzzling the authorities just now concerns the release of the new coins after they are minted. The law forbids the payment of any part of the five million dollars appropriated by Congress in aid of the exposition till the ten millions which the managers have pledged themselves to raise shall have been spent on the preparation of the exposition. It may be questioned, therefore, whether any of the gold dollars can lawfully be turned over to the exposition till this preliminary requirement is satisfied. The St. Louisians are hoping that the Comptroller, when the question comes before him, will find some way of treating them with liberality. Of the new issue, the first coin struck will be presented to President Roosevelt, the second to Secretary Shaw, and the third put up for sale to the Louisiana Purchase enthusiast who is willing to pay most for it. The whole of the first hundred will be reserved for special prices. There is no way of marking these coins to show the order of their issue from the mint, but Treasurer Roberts thinks that the end desired will be attained by accompanying each with a duly authenticated certificate from the Treasurer. Much is expected from the top of the souvenirs to the public, as the first Lafayette coin is said to have brought $10,000 in the bidding.—Washington Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.

ADJUSTABLE BOOK-HOLDER

The proper way to read a book or paper is to place it in a position where there is plenty of light and where it can be maintained indefinitely without tiring any portion of the body, as the principal cause of eye strain is the constant changing of the position to rest the arms or body, necessitating a change in the book or paper, which often diminishes the quantity of light beyond the amount required for easy reading. The book holder shown in the picture is capable of attachment to the wall, tree, gas fixtures or a piece of furniture, but in all cases the book is held perfectly quiet and when once properly adjusted under the light there is no variation, and the arms and body of the reader are free to find the most comfortable position possible.



THE FASTEST LOCOMOTIVE

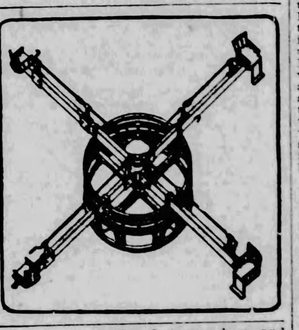
Engineer Fish, wrench in hand, was going over his "machine" (which he called her) to make sure that all was fit for the run before him. Standing on the track beside his engine he was dwarfed to insignificance by the great machine he controlled; the driving wheels towered over his head and the great cylinders could almost admit his whole body.

Of a sudden the hissing signal was given, the traveler climbed aboard and sat in the fireman's seat—before him sat the traveling engineer who was coaching the several engines for his fast run. All was suddenly ready. The throttle was pulled out just a trifle and the reversing lever yanked over a half a foot or so.

Under the signal towers whose semaphores raised as they swung by, past railroad men who waved good luck, past pulling engines and long Pullman cars undergoing a process of cleaning, and grooming before a run they went with steadily increasing speed.

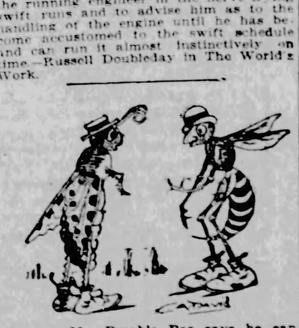
The traveler found riding in the locomotive very different from the easy luxury of the Pullmans; the great machine was not nicely swung on its springs and whenever it crossed over a switch or rounded a curve there was a corresponding jar.

The passenger sat on the fireman's seat with the "traveling engineer," who had an experience of many years on this section of the road as running engineer, knew every curve, every little inequality, each crossing—an expert in locomotive running and as familiar with the track as a man is with the halls of his own house. The runing of a fast locomotive is a good deal like the handling of a fast horse, an expert is required to get the highest speed out of either. It requires not only skill but also nerve and the duty of the "traveling engineer" is to sustain the running engineer in the nerve-trying swift runs and to advise him as to the handling of the engine until he has become accustomed to the swift schedule one can run it almost instinctively on and off.—Russell Doubleday in The World's Work.



MERRY-GO-ROUND FOR THE NURSERY

The designing of toys with which to amuse the children occupies many minds, and the carrying out of these ideas is a source of profit to numerous manufacturers, who find a ready sale especially for mechanical toys. The nursery merry-go-round is one of the latest of these inventions, and will probably afford many hours of pleasure to the children shut in the nursery on cold and stormy days, and as it can also be set up outdoors with equal facility it will have an added charm to the youngsters. The mechanism is simple in construction and not likely to get out of order. It requires no motor to run it, being operated by cranks turned by the riders seated in chairs at the extremities of the four beams which rotate with the carriage. The supporting base may be set up on any level spot, and has on its upper edge a flat circular track, on which the wheels of the revolving carriage travel. Said across the top of the carriage are four horizontal beams, which are inserted in a central socket frame. The base is braced from side to side, and a rigid post extends vertically upward from the crossed stays. At the upper end of this post is fluted collar, in which are inserted the driving gear wheels, located at the inner ends of the shafts which parallel each beam. By turning the cranks beside the seats the gear wheels are made to travel around the fluted collar and drive the carriage.



Horner—Mr. Bumble Bee says he can eat a pound of honey a day! What do you call that?

Moth—I'd call it a bee-lyin'.

BETTER TO BE UNLOVED.

An ominous silence greeted Bobby's entrance. There was a wild look in his eye, his clothes were disarranged, and there was just a suggestion of blood about his mouth. Mamma frowned severely, and papa hid himself behind his paper.

"Robert," began mamma. Bobby squared his shoulders, and prepared for the coming attack.

"Ahem! Don't you know, Bobby, that it's very wrong of little boys to fight?"

Bobby pretended to find a point of interest in the pattern of the hearth-rug.

"Haven't I told you, Bobby, that it's very wicked to fight?" demanded mamma, in a tone that was meant to be sorrowful.

Thus challenged, Bobby fell back on argument.

"He hit me first, mamma," he pleaded.

"Ah, but that doesn't make any difference. Nobody loves little boys who fight."

Bobby pondered a few moments, and then his face brightened.

"Is that so?" he asked.

"Yes, my dear, nobody will love you if you are always fighting. And look at your clothes!"

"Well," said Bobby, with slow deliberation, "then, mamm, I finks it's better to be unloved!"

Something between a shriek and a laugh escaped from papa as he fled from the room.—London Punch

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for Aug. 31. The Brazen Serpent, Numb. xxi:1-9. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—The evil report of the ten spies was received with loud lamentations. The people murmured against Moses for bringing them out, and proposed to elect another captain and return to Egypt. They were ready to stone Joshua and Caleb, who insisted that with faith in God they might advance. (Numb. xiv:6-10). God's anger was kindled, but He spared the people in answer to Moses' prayer, yet doomed them to die in the wilderness. (Numb. xxvi:65). This last intelligence led to penitence, and an attempt to enter Canaan without divine approval proved disastrous. (Numb. xiv:45). The events following cannot be mentioned in chronological order. The rebellion of Korah, the putting to death of the Sabbath breakers, the enactment of sundry laws, the instruction of the Levites, the death of Miriam, the budding of Aaron's rod, the bringing of water from the rock, the death of Aaron—these are recorded only as important incidents in the course of several years, to furnish occasional insight to the life of the people and register their moral and social condition.

WANDERING.—After the revolse

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 150,000

THE BLADE'S CIRCULATION GOES EVERYWHERE

The Weekly Blade is the only weekly general newspaper in the United States which really circulates in every state and territory. The daily newspaper goes to only the people within reach the same day. Nobody cares for a daily paper of yesterday. A few of the great dailies circulate beyond the one-day readers, but even this speradic circulation does not cover the area of the United States.

There is a vast number of weekly papers in the United States, but all except a few are local county papers. In the whole of the union, there are not more than a dozen weekly papers which have more than a local circulation. We do not mean, of course, weekly literary journals, nor the illustrated papers of the type of Harper's Weekly, Leslie's and Collier's, all of which are high-priced; and, though they reach all over the country, they do not cover it—for but very few people, comparatively speaking, take them regularly.

Of all the weeklies devoted to news and current events, The Blade is the only one whose circulation actually covers every state and territory in the union. Of the other weeklies of the same class, the chief are published in such cities as Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville and Atlanta. But their circulations are found to be included in a circle of 300 to 500 miles; while that of The Blade goes from Canada to the gulf, from ocean to ocean, and to our possessions beyond the seas.

It is the usual estimate that an average of five people read every issue of a newspaper. That means that The Blade is read by three-quarters of a million people each week. Why? In previous talks with our readers we have set forth in extenso the features which made it so popular. The bulk of the matter it contains in each issue is written expressly for it, and appears in no other paper—unless copied from our columns. This matter is prepared expressly for the great class of people who live in the smaller towns and in the country. Its news columns are edited especially for its readers and all degrading criminal and vicious news are excluded. These, and many other things, are the reasons for its great popularity.

The Toledo Blade is the best known paper printed anywhere. It would be difficult to mention its name in any community without finding some one who knows the paper—and knows it favorably. This statement cannot be truthfully made concerning any other journal in the United States. The Blade is the great national weekly newspaper of the United States.

SILVER STANDARD IN MANILA.

The commercial interests of Manila are restive under the silver standard, and a strong effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to have the gold basis established in the Philippines. At present the American dollar—gold value, of course—is worth $2.40 in Mexican or Bombay dollars. But the Philippine commission, acting under the recent law for the government of the islands, has fixed the rate of exchange at $2.27 for each American dollar, which is 13 cents less than the bank rate.

The consequence of this condition is a loss to the merchants. The Manila manager of a large importing house, whose headquarters are in New York, states the case thus: "Suppose I sell a bill of goods at $1,000 in American money. When the time for payment comes, I must take my pay in Mexican silver, because the insular government has fixed $2.27 as the legal tender. When I go to pay my draft at the bank, they charge me $2.40 for gold. I have thus lost $130 by the transaction, because the government does not give us a dollar whose value it will guarantee."

Here is a soldier's experience of the same evil: He received a money order for $100, which he took to the postoffice and received 227 Mexican dollars. Wishing to use the money to pay some debts contracted in gold, he went to the bank to exchange his Mexican dollars for American money. He received $94, thus losing six dollars. Many other instances might be given of loss through this double-headed system. Congress should abolish it, establish the gold standard, and let Mexican silver pass at its bullion value.

MR. JUSTICE HOLMES.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, succeeds Justice Gray on the supreme bench of the United States. His name is a familiar one, for his father made it famous through his poems and essays, which were the delight of the reading public a half century ago, and are yet popular.

The father was a doctor, and a professor in the medical school of Harvard University. The son is a lawyer, a lecturer on law, and a justice of the Massachusetts supreme court. He is one of the most distinguished of New England jurists, and his appointment to the highest judicial tribunal of the land will be most favorably received. Mr. Justice Gray, whose place he takes, is also a Massachusetts man, and this may have been a subsidiary reason why the President's selection fell upon Judges Holmes, also from the same state—though, of course, eminent fitness is the one essential always with Mr. Roosevelt in making appointments.

Three revolutions are in full blast in Spanish-American countries. This is about the normal average.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

There is evidence which proves that President Roosevelt possesses as much tact as he does courage. He talks in plain, blunt English, which is not at all difficult to understand, and yet, at the same time, he is proving himself an adept in handling politicians and in winning over the leaders of his own party who disagree with him.

There were those who prophesied a serious division in the Republican party as the result of the disagreement between the President and some of the Republican senators and congressmen over Cuban reciprocity. It was believed by some that Mr. Roosevelt would have the same kind of experience as did President Cleveland with his party, an experience which split Democracy and forever drove Mr. Cleveland from active political leadership. But President Roosevelt has more diplomacy in the handling of men, and those who oppose his policy one month may be converted the next.

Senator Millard, of Nebraska, opposed President Roosevelt's Cuban policy, and his opposition was of the sternuous kind. Senator Millard has just visited the President at Oyster Bay and to the Washington Star he said:

What do I think will be done at the next session about Cuba? Oh, I believe the President will formulate a treaty with Cuba and ask the senate to ratify it, and that the senate will do as he desires. I don't think there will be another anti-reciprocity contest. You see, it's a bad thing for a man to oppose the administration. I am considerable of a partisan, and dislike to see one faction arrayed against another. It's bad for the party. I think every Republican will follow the President at the next session.

The point is the President has opinions of his own and he has respect for those who honestly differ from him. He does not seek to drive but to convince. He applies argument instead of the party lash. Because a Republican leader does not agree with him it does not follow that there is a coolness between that leader and the President. On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt treats him with all possible consideration, finds the weak place in his position, and then proceeds to convince him of his error; and he usually succeeds. And in so doing he strengthens his administration and his party.

WHICH DIED FIRST?

The tragic accident which caused the instant deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Fair near Paris, will probably result in a long and stubbornly-fought legal battle over an estate worth ten million dollars. The legal point on which it hinges is whether husband or wife died first. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fair made wills a year ago. He devised all his property to his wife, and she willed hers to her mother, brothers and sisters. If Mr. Fair was first killed, then his wife became heir to her share in her husband's estate, and her family in turn inherited it. If, on the contrary, Mrs. Fair died first, only her own property descends to her heirs, and Mr. Fair's great estate goes to his family.

In cases of shipwreck, wherein a married pair perished, without any evidence as to which died first, it has been held by the courts that the wife, being naturally less able to endure exposure and cold than a man, died first. It is said that the courts in California, where the case must be tried, have held in the past that in such cases the man lives longer than the woman. The chauffeur, who escaped death by a miracle, says that death was instantaneous in both cases. This offers opportunities for shrewd lawyers to get rich pickings out of a hotly contested trial.

The moral of which is, that people who run automobiles should not indulge in racing at express train speed on country roads.

BANKS SHOW PROSPERITY.

The people of the United States are making money. This is the story of the national banks of the country as told by their reports on July 16. The most remarkable feature of this is the enormous increase in deposits, as compared with the same date last year. The total is over a billion dollars greater than for July, 1901—an increase of one-third.

A billion dollars is a thousand millions; but whichever way it is stated, the amount is so vast as not to be easily comprehensible. Yet the people of this country increased their surplus by that stupendous sum within one year. And this does not take into account the deposits in savings banks, nor those in the numerous institutions not organized under the national banking law.

Another feature of the report, which gives an index to the increase in business activity, is the expansion of loans and discounts. This then is $265,000,000 greater than one year ago. A large portion of this increase has been since April of this year, and the major part of it was in the west and south, presumably being required to move the crops.

A luminous idea of the immense volume of individual deposits in national banks is gained from the fact that they average over $41 for every man, woman and child in the United States. And this enormous sum is ready to be put into circulation whenever the need shall arise. The deposits in savings banks aggregate nearly a billion dollars in addition. The United States is a great country—and a rich one as well.

NIXON CAUSES TROUBLE.

The Democratic congressional committee proposes to make free trade and "down with the trusts" the war-cry of the congressional contests this fall. Mr. Lewis Nixon, formerly chief of Tammany, is chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic congressional committee.

Now Mr. Nixon, who is a shipbuilder, announces that he is the head of a shipbuilding trust just organized, with a capital of $45,000,000. The committee now has a problem on its hands. It proposes to make a campaign of trust-smashing, yet it must look for the necessary funds to Mr. Nixon, himself the head and front of a large trust!

However, the Democratic national committee had for its chairman Senator Jones of Arkansas, in the last two national campaigns, while that gentleman was a leading stockholder in the round cotton bale trust, which has every southern cotton grower at its mercy. All of which goes to show that the anti-trust issue is a humbug, so far as the real sentiments of leading Democrats are concerned.

It is now winter in Australia, but one ranchman alone is said to have lost a million sheep by drouth. Perhaps the United States has been receiving Australia's share of rain along with her own portion.

"HOME RULA" PARTY IN HAWAII

The Hawaiian newspapers which have just arrived contain a report of a convention of the "Home Rula" party. "Home Rula" is Kanaka for home rule. As the Hawaiian tongue contains no equivalent words, the English term is adopted with a Hawaiian ending.

There are two factions of this party—one led by Robert W. Wilcox, a Hawaiian by race despite his American name, who is a reactionary; and the other, or progressive wing, led by Prince Cupid. The latter faction identifies itself with American interests, but demands local control of insular affairs. The Wilcox faction demand native ascendency in all things, and to get as much out of the United States for the natives as possible, without regard to any other interest.

These papers contain a translation of a speech delivered by Wilcox in the native tongue. It is frank in its naive rascality. When one considers that Wilcox is now the territorial delegate from Hawaii in the United States congress, they can appreciate the rank scoundrelism of the following advice which he publicly gave to the natives. It is a summary of his remarks, given editorially by the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser:

To accept bribes if they are offered and then break faith with the bribers.

To rob the United States Treasury, if possible, for the relieving of Hawaiian poor.

To maintain a color line in Hawaiian politics. (Vide training ship exclusively for native, ditto homestead laws exclusively for the benefit of natives.)

To regard the United States as an alien country which has taken Hawaii by force and has made its people unwilling citizens.

To oppose every measure of public utility promulgated or favored by the responsible American element here, miscalled the "missionaries."

Here are some of Wilcox's verbatim utterances from which it is clear that the above are fair deductions:

We are now in the family of the great United States, but not by our desire. They took us as a lion takes a lamb.

The fire during the plague robbed the poor people of their belongings, and now the missionaries are wanting to rob the United States of their money. They wanted me to help them and I did so, as I knew that it was for the good of our people, the relieving of our poor.

The President has nothing to say, he or his ministers; what Congress says or does makes the law.

I asked for a training ship here because I know that only natives would be put on board of her.

Last year the other side had all the money; we had only the heart. Let us still retain this heart. If they offer you any money take it, but vote for Home Rula. Let us have all the Senators Home Rula if we can. So much the better.

In the United States the niggers are slaves. They are not like us or the Indians, who are treated as white men. They are an inferior race, a low class, composed of the worst people who do terrible things. We do not wish to mix with such a class, and we are not compared with them except by only a few missionaries.

The word "missionaries" is used to indicate whites or Americans. The natives are simply fighting against the inevitable. Their race is diminishing steadily in numbers, owing to their vices, and the number of whites is increasing, of course, as business opportunities call more and more of them to the islands.

RECIPROCITY AS AN ISSUE.

The New Bedford, Mass., Evening Standard, in its issue of the 12th, has a well-considered article on reciprocity as a Republican doctrine, taking for its text a recent utterance of The Blade that "reciprocity is a Republican doctrine, and it will eventually triumph, despite the narrow-minded faction of Republicans who are opposing it"—a sentence which occurred in an editorial article written during the struggle in Congress over the Cuban reciprocity question. The Standard thinks the enthusiasm of The Blade and other papers which support reciprocal trade "should not be suffered to eclipse the facts that reciprocity is not yet practically fixed as a cardinal doctrine of Republican faith, and that whatever may be the dissensions of those minds which oppose it, there are enough of them to make the actual position of the party somewhat uncertain."

We may be permitted to remark, in rejoinder, that the official pronouncement of party doctrine is the utterance of the national party convention, as embodied in the platform. In 1896, the Republican platform condemned the Democratic repeal of the reciprocity measures of 1892-93, enacted by a Republican Congress, as a "natinal calamity." It demanded "their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other countries, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories. Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established."

Pretty strong ground, was it not? And if it did not fully commit the Republican party to the policy of reciprocity, it would be hard to find a form of words more binding. The Congress elected in that year enacted the Dingley law, with its reciprocity sections. And in 1900 the national platform declared that "we favor the policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets." President McKinley was as strong a believer in reciprocity as he was in protection, and in his last public utterance, at Buffalo, he made the strongest possible plea for its extension, and for the undivided support of the party in the advanced ground he there took.

The Blade most emphatically believes, with McKinley, that we can not continue to sell indefinitely abroad without also buying abroad; that reciprocity is the logical sequence of protection; and that the Republican press should take advanced ground on this subject, for the welfare of the nation and the party. Hence we agree most heartily with the general tenor of this closing paragraph of the Standard's article:

The appearance in the Republican party of the demand for reciprocity is, however, a sign of changing conditions which the extremist protectionist must at some time recognize, if he does not now. However tenaciously the champions of an extreme and uncompromising protection may cling to their faith, the day has probably gone by, even in the Republican party, when they can dominate. The development of manufactures has reached a point which makes the old arguments obsolete, and which brings into action forces that must inevitably modify the practice of the nation. In some minds, protection has grown to be a set of rigid principles embodied in rigid action; the truth is that it must become more flexible, and that the demand for reciprocity is a symptom of the recognition of that truth. But the way to a complete recognition is not so plain and so easy as some of the new converts appear to believe.

A REMARKABLE RECEPTION.

The Boer generals, Botha, Dewet and Delarey, are in London, and it is a high tribute to the English people that they have displayed fully their unstinted admiration for the bulldog courage and tenacity of their erstwhile foes. When the generals arrived at the railway station on Saturday an enormous crowd was in attendance, which cheered them lustily; and such exclamations as, "Good old Dewet!" "Our friends, the enemy!" "Brave soldiers all!" were heard on all sides. On Sunday the three generals went to Cowes at the express invitation of King Edward, and were cordially received by him on the royal yacht.

While the invitation of the king might have been prompted by motives of policy, nothing of the sort can have prompted the ovation at the hands of the British public. The latter was a spontaneous tribute to the fighting qualities of the Boer leaders. It is hardly too much to say that such a scene is unprecedented in modern history. It will be accepted at its true value by the recipients, and will do much to promote good feeling in South Africa toward the British empire of which the late Boer states are now an integral part.

THE TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

France is in the throes of excitement over the closing of the schools in charge of members of those religious orders which are not authorized. Religious bigotry and political fanaticism both contribute to the turmoil. Those opposed to the closing of the schools in obedience to the law are shouting that "religion" and "free education" are attacked by the government, and charge "atheism" against the French ministry.

These are sham issues. On June 28, 1901, the associations act became a law. It is not directed against the Catholic church nor against religion. It requires all religious associations—that is, the various orders of monks or nuns—under penalty of legal dissolution, to apply for authorization, and to publish their articles of association and rules of procedure. This was to be done before October 3 last. By that time, more than half of the 16,463 religious establishments in France had applied for authorization. Of the remainder, a large number left the country. Some remain, however, boldly defying the law. It is these the government is acting against.

M. Combes, the premier, is simply insisting, that these recalcitrant associations shall comply with the law by applying for authorization, or that they shall dissolve, as the law directs, and their schools be closed. There are not many of them, and they are suffering the penalty of wilful violation of the law, under the advice of foolish or fanatical friends. The premier will be sustained by the chamber of deputies, and the law will be enforced.

IRON AND STEEL.

The British Iron Trade association appointed a committee to report upon the causes of the phenomenal of the United States to world-supremacy in that industry. The report has just been made, and it contains some facts which all Americans should consider. The relative growth of that industry is shown by the following table which gives the gross tons produced in 1865 and 1901, thus giving the measure of increase for the countries concerned:

	1865.	1901.
United States....	832,000	15,878,000
Great Britain	4,819,000	5,750,000
Germany	760,000	7,737,000
All other countries	2,839,000	9,042,000

The report gives the following reasons for the marvelous development of this industry in America: The extraordinary richness of the principal fields of coal, iron ore and kindred minerals; the American inventions and methods which have been applied to the manufacture and distribution, and which are yet little known in Europe; cheap transportation, which is far below European rates; and the fact that Americans have adapted themselves readily to new conditions, created new demands at home and abroad for material, and perfected economical combinations and methods. The commission's conclusion is: "When one has appreciated all that the Americans have done for themselves, it is neither natural nor reasonable to grudge them the success which has attended their labors."

This body of British industrial experts is more generous in giving the reasons for American success than some of our people, notably the politicians. The latter, for party ends, discredit the facts, and abuse conditions which excite the envy of our European competitors.

NEW USE FOR BEES.

Down on Long Island, the farmers have discovered that persons suffering from rheumatism and sciatica can obtain relief by allowing honey-bees to sting the affected parts. This is a very unpleasant process, and entirely unnecessary. The poison of the bee-sting is chiefly formic acid. This acid is also found in stinging nettles, in ants, and some varieties of caterpillars. There is no difficulty in preparing formic acid; and it would seem that physicians might find it advantageous to experiment with it as a remedy for rheumatic troubles—either in acid form or in formates. Certainly some means can be devised of introducing it into the circulation less painful than allowing bees to sting a rheumatic sufferer by wholesale.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Our Soldier Dead.

President Roosevelt has ordered that the mortality list of enlisted men in the Philippines be cabled semi-monthly. The order was prompted by information that relatives of enlisted men did not learn of their deaths for over four weeks, while the deaths of officers were immediately cabled. The cost of cabling an officer's death, on account of the use of the cipher, is $1.50, while the cost for notice of an enlisted man's death is $30—cipher being impossible in sending company and regiment.

Three Pacific Islands.

According to present information, the Japanese have occupied three American islands in the Pacific, Wake island, Midway island and Marcus island. The two first named were formally occupied by passing United States transports in 1898 and the flag was raised. Marcus island was discovered in 1889 by Captain Andrew Rosehill, who claimed it for the United States by right of discovery. As it happened to be a guano island, it is now held that Captain Rosehill did not complete the act of discovery and ownership according to the statutes of the United States. But why appeal to local guano laws to cut us off from ownership by right of discovery of an island within the sphere of our sovereignty in the Orient? It is said the Japanese are already on the island and that Captain Rosehill and a Japanese warship are racing to the place. The disposition in this country to abadon Marcus island to Japan seems to be for the purpose of compromise, in order to get the Japanese to leave Wake and Midway islands, where cables may be landed.

Commander Charles E. Fox has been ordered in the warship Adams to Wake and Midway islands, reported by an incoming transport to be occupied by Japanese fishermen. Commander Fox will investigate, and, if the Japanese are occupants, their government will be asked to remove them.

It seems that Japan claimed Captain Rosehill's discovery in 1898 and gave notice followed by occupation. Although Captain Rosehill showed negligence, the claims by right of discovery can hardly have lapsed. Captain Rosehill's claim ought to be considered under the broad doctrines of international law rather than our guano statutes. Still the island is likely to go to Japan because the case has been allowed to go by default.

A Democratic Yarn.

The rumor that Oliver Wendell Holmes owes his appointment to the Supreme bench of the United States to the fact that a group of capitalists were afraid of him and wanted to rid themselves of the possibilities of his independence of thought and action is worthy of its (Its Democratic origin is not open to question.) Even the remarkably fertile brains of the makers of campaign arguments for the party of free silver and populism have never turned out anything more bizarre than this. For a group of "trust" promoters to have a man appointed to the Supreme bench to get rid of him—the idea is deliciously absurd. It is recorded that a certain much-sought-after young lady once married a persistent suitor to get rid of him. Although not particularly good, her chances of succeeding in this were certainly better than would be those of a lot of "trust" magnates who endeavored to rid themselves of the influence of a federal judge by having him promoted to the Supreme bench.

Beet Sugar.

A remark made by the Des Moines Register concerning the relatively slow progress made by the beet-sugar industry in this country may throw some light on the subject:

"If the sugar beet could be raised without so much hand labor, and on soil not as well or better adapted to other crops, its culture would add a valuable industry to states like Iowa. But no crop that has to be cultivated by hand is especially desirable for a state so well adapted to cultivation by machinery, and this is the reason undoubtedly why beet raising has not become more popular."

The conditions mentioned by the Register also explain why the industry thrives so well in Germany and Russia—with the stimulus of export duties and heavy protection tariffs, for in the countries of continental Europe agricultural labor is cheap and women work in the fields.

The Department of Agriculture has recently issued a report in which it appears that the total acreage devoted to sugar beets in the United States is only 259,513—which would make a small comparative showing in many single states. The acreage devoted to corn in 1900 was 83,000,000, and to wheat 42,400,000. The beet sugar interest is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the other agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, but it made more outcry in the last session of Congress than all the rest of the family. The beet-sugar growers themselves know that it was a hollow proposition and they do not support the Republican dissidents against the President's Cuban policy.

King Edward's Health.

For some time there has been a general impression, based on apparently authoritative statements in the press dispatches, that King Edward's physicians had merely patched him up for the coronation and that he was by no means out of danger. It was directly asserted, without any saving clause, by seemingly well-informed correspondents, that the operation was merely preliminary, its object being only to give the patient temporary relief from suffering so that he might be physically prepared to undergo the really important and dangerous operation necessary to effect a cure. The British Medical Journal now corrects this impression by declaring that it is officially authorized to announce that the king's recovery is complete and that no second operation will be performed.

The Franklin Fund.

The lineal descendants of Benjamin Franklin, the Bache brothers and one sister are soon to sue the cities of Boston and Philadelphia for the money deposited with them in trust for a specific purpose that has been wholly neglected. Franklin deposited £1,000 with each city, the income to be used to aid worthy printers and artisans to embark in business. Nothing has been done with the income and the Boston fund now amounts to $100,000, which may be used for municipal purposes contrary to the deed of gift. The heirs hold that the deed of gift has been violated for over a century, and that the fund in equity reverts to them. The two cities may have trouble in holding the funds under the circumstances. The case will be interesting.

England Our Best Customer.

A report on the agricultural imports of Great Britain for 1894-1900 inclusive, with a review of the trade conditions and possibilities between the United States and the United Kingdom has been compiled by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the division of foreign markets of the department of agriculture. England is regarded as the principal market for the surplus agricultural produce of exporting countries. The report says that the products of agriculture sent to that market from all sources in 1900 reached the enormous value of $1,575,000,000, forming 62 per cent of the entire import trade of Great Britain and Ireland. The United States was the largest contributor to this great volume of imports, contributing 33 per cent, or nearly one-third of the supply. About 43 per cent was contributed by foreign countries other than the United States. Continuing the report says: "The value of the agricultural produce received from the United States amounted to $513,000,000, leaving over $1,000,000,000 worth of such produce to be supplied from other sources. While the United States already possesses a market of exceeding importance in the United Kingdom, selling to that country more than half of the surplus production of American farms, the possibilities of further trade extension there, in competition with other export countries, are well worth consideration." The statistics show that while other countries are he chief contributors of food luxuries, the United States is the source from which the British people procure in large measure the staple food products that are necessary to the maintenance of life

THE HALL OF THE CHRIST NOW BUILDING AT CHAUTAUQUA

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A building that is in many particulars unique is nearing completion at Chautauqua. It will be devoted entirely to the study of Christ. In it will be placed originals and reproductions of paintings of Christ, by both ancient and modern masters, and in a library will be found, so far as it is possible to secure them, copies of every life of Christ ever published. The architectural style of the building is of the age in which Christ came to the world, and the building, constructed of white brick, terra cotta, and stone, follows the classic lines of the Roman-Greek because at the time of the birth of Christ Roman architects were using and adapting Greek lines in their buildings.

The hall of the Christ, as it is called, stands at the edge of St. Paul's grove, and is reached by steps leading to a pillared portico, from which entrance is made. Coarrooms are on either side of the entrance, and over them is a gallery which overlooks the auditorium. The building is cruciform in shape, the eastern transept being devoted to works of art showing the Christ as idealized through the centuries, and the western to literary works on the life of Christ. Back of the platform of the auditorium is an arch, which will be occupied by a large statue of the Master.

GIRAFFE CURED OF SORE THROAT.

Imagine a sore throat nine feet long, and every inch of it stiff and inflamed. This is what Miss Lucy has been going through, though she is now convalescent. Miss Lucy is still in her teens, and is as graceful a creature as ever drew the breath of life. She is the giraffe in the big Zoo at Glen Island, and has just passed through an experience that, fortunately, does not fall to the lot of many of her kind. How Lucy caught cold has not been determined by her physician, Head Keeper Frank Healy, who attended her, for she is a modest and retiring creature, and preferred to suffer in silence rather than to attract attention to her condition.

Before her physician and keepers realized that anything had happened to her she was suffering from a severe cold of the influenza type, complicated with sore throat. Water flowed profusely from her big, beautiful brown eyes and her pretty nose. Her vocal cords and every other part of the throat could be felt swollen and hard under the skin.

Added to her trouble was a thoroughly developed and most excruciating cough, which seemed almost eternal in its slowness, probably owing to its having such a long distance to travel—nine long feet—and every inch of it sore and inflamed. When her condition was discovered Mr. Healy decided that something would speedily have to be done, and as a temporary relief a mild spray of a pint of cocaine was administered. This seemed to give great relief to the poor creature, and she appeared grateful and gave herself up to the treatment with the docility of a good child. She shed less tears after this and showed less signs of extreme pain.

It was necessary, however, to protect the throat, and a bolt of dry flannel was procured. Men perched on ladders wound the flannel carefully around the throat until the entire nine feet was completely covered. There were over 39 yards used, and when the work was completed Lucy had so changed in appearance that her own mother would not have known her. Then a dressing gown of flannel was constructed to cover the rest of her person. It fitted her form tightly and added to the extreme grotesqueness of her appearance.

The work of spraying the interior of the long throat was difficult. An atomizer, the bowl of which was made of a gallon demijohn, was put together. In its general line of construction it was very similar to those used by human beings. The bulb, which had been made to order, was larger than a regular sized football. There was a rubber tube about that long, and this was thrust down the poor creature's throat. Every inch or two of the nine feet was perforated, and when the large bulb was squeezed the liquid was forced through the perforations, thus reaching the seat of the trouble. The liquid was peroxide of hydrogen, and it took several hours to administer the first treatment. The giraffe rebelled against the rubber tube being run down her throat and bit off a foot or two of it at the first attempt. The difficulty of this treatment can well be imagined when one considers that the men administering it were perched on ladders from 12 to 16 feet from the ground. After the first treatment had been successfully accomplished the suffering creature was quickly convinced that it was for her own good and acted as amiably as a well-behaved giraffe should.

The spray was administered regularly once an hour, and at the same time the patient was put on a special diet. This comprised warm bran mush, boiled onions and hot whisky and water. She was particularly fond of the latter, and apparently could not get sufficient to satisfy her. It was squeezed into her mouth from a sponge, and so anxious was she to get all the sponge contained that it was found necessary to tie a string to it to prevent her from swallowing it. Large doses of paregoric were also prescribed every few hours. Despite the unremitting care her temperature went up to 103, while her pulse fell to 57 a minute. She also showed symptoms of suffering from acute fever, and her devoted keeper sat at her head, perched on top of a ladder, all the night. At daybreak he was delighted to see the suffering giraffe drop into a soothing slumber. When she awoke the crisis had passed.—New York Tribune.

Famous Paris Clubs and Their Customs.

The Paris club elections are over, and have resulted in the reappointment of four ducal presidents to the four leading social institutions. The Duc de Rohan has again been given the chair of the Cercle de l'Union, the Duc de Mortemart has been re-established at the Cercle Agricole, the Duc de la Tremoille at the Club of the Rue Royale and the Duc de la Rochefoucald-Doudeauville at the Jockey Club. These are positions which can only be occupied by men of the very highest rank and of an unsullied reputation. All four presidents are the bearers of great names, which is much in a country where titles of nobility are often fantastic. The Union club is the oldest in Paris. It was founded in the early years of the last century by the Duc de Guiche, the enthusiastic sportsman who was the first to win a great race with a French horse, and who also held the position of "menin" or gentleman attached to the service of the Dauphin.

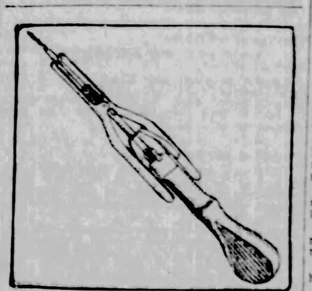
The duke was also the friend and brother-in-law of the celebrated D'Orsay. He was an Anglomaniac from long residence in London, and he imported various English fashions. The first list of members contained some most distinguished names. There was Talleyrand, the famous diplomat, then getting an old man, but inveterate in his bon mots; there was Lord Granville, Bulwer Lytton, Lord Seymour—more Parisian than the Parisians, and whose exploits are as a household word to this day—and Baron Rothschild. They dined at 6 in those days; after that came the promenade of the boulevard—there was only one where a gentleman could walk, the Boulevard des Italiens, fronting the great restaurants. Those were the heroic times of real conversation and real cooking. Of real cooking there is yet the memory treasured in the kitchen of the club's chef. Joseph Legarde, who was brought with the offer of much gold, from Vienna, from the household of Prince Metternich. Yet in an ordinary way the dining habits of the circle were not expensive, and a 5-shilling meal of an evening sufficed for many of the members. At 11 o'clock began the card parties, whist and piquet. One evening a rich banker, whose name is yet a power on the continent, lost £500. Such a sum was sufficient to make every one talk about it. The club has been noted for its politics, and still is to a degree. After important sittings in the chamber the discussion is often carried on with great animation in the club house. A noted member of the club and an ardent politician is the former minister of war, General Gallifet.

The jockey club, if we are to trust to the chronicler, was born at the establishment of a man who kept a pigeon shooting ground. Many of the people who belonged to the cercle of the union belonged also to this club, whose distinguishing note was elegance to the last degree. Its members came to have the name of "Arthur," after, it is said, the name of the founder. From this club, says Tallemant, in a contemporary, came the Societe d'Encouragement, and horse racing was given its definite form and existence in France. A course was mapped out at Chantilly, and the first meeting was held there in 1834. The club moved its quarters to some premises at the corner of the Boulevard des Italiens and the Rue du Holder. Lord Seymour was president, which is tantamount to saying that there was no undue sense of decorum about the proceedings of the club. Bottles and dish covers had a way of flying out of the windows, and we may believe, with the recorder of these events, that simple folk marveled.

The Cercle Agricole, which belongs to these times also, has been more political in its history than agricultural. It has for its president the Duc de Montmorency, a member of the illustrious family which has through the centuries played so large a part in the fortunes of France. It is supposed to have been implicated in various legitimist plots. Marshal Grouchy, who commanded the ill-fated expedition to Ireland, and who had no better fortune at Waterloo, was a member of the club, whose members certainly held opposite views to his in politics—in fact, all the great intriguers of the day were there.—Pall Mall Gazette.

SCREW-HOLDING DEVICE.

As every machinist knows, there are times when a device like that shown in the accompanying drawing would prove of great advantage, often saving much valuable time which would otherwise be wasted in looking for a screw which the mechanic had started to put in place and accidentally dropped, the aforesaid screw being sure to fall in an inconvenient place to reach, or dropping out



of sight altogether. This invention will enable the driving of screws in corners and other places difficult of access, in which it is impossible to hold the screw with one hand while it is given the first turn with the driver. In such cases it is customary to balance the screw by its slot at the end of the driver and trust to chance to maintain it there long enough to insert it in the hole for which it is intended. This invention contemplates the placing of a pair of spring-controlled clamps at the tip of the driver to grip the head of the screw and insure its remaining in position until it is securely entered in its socket. To place the screws in the jaws the latter are opened by depressing the rear extensions, when the tip of the driver is inserted in the slot and the jaws are allowed to close over the head. When it is desired to use the driver without the jaws it is only necessary to slide the whole clamping arrangement back toward the handle, exposing the tip of the driver clear of the jaws.

Never.

It never rains on the unjust if he can get hold of an umbrella belonging to the just.—Chicago Daily News.

Current Events.

Judge Caron, of the Canadian supreme court sets at liberty Greene and Gates, the American contractors, on the ground that the requisition papers are faulty.

Secretary of the treasury puts into action new system of handling letters from the public, whereby they are promptly acknowledged and answered.

Official reports in the war office show that cholera is decreasing in the Philippines.

Government officials are much encouraged by the willingness of Great Britain to join in the adoption of the metric system.

Naval officers deeply interested in the successful test of oil as fuel, as demonstrated by the Mariposa on her recent trip.

International Harvester company is incorporated with a capital of $120,000,000 and with the purpose, as alleged, of keeping down prices of farming implements. Member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is chairman of the finance committee.

Cut rates on packing products prompt Live Stock Men's association to decide to register complaint with interstate commerce commission allegations of discriminations to be made.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, commander of Asiatic squadron, has sent report of his visit to emperor of China.

Governor Bliss, of Michigan, may name successor to Senator McMillan if President calls special session.

Teamster of Pana, Ill., because he could not make balky horse go, burns it to death, cuts it into pieces and feeds to hogs.

Outpost of Camp Vicar, in Mindoro, surprised by Moro spearmen, who kill two members of the Twenty-seventh infantry and wounded two others.

President J. J. Hill said he expected next year's earnings of Northern Securities company would be $30,000,000.

Return of J. P. Morgan expected to mark beginning of consolidation of western railway systems.

Reported purchase of United Dressed Beef company, of New York, by Swift, Morris & Co., said to be part of packers' combine plan to absorb small companies and then unite with a capitalization of $50,000,000.

American generals who are going to Europe to witness army maneuvers have used up all the sample cloth, and their brother officers must wait for new supply.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Yerkes has directed the immediate collection of $20,000 taxes from banks on undivided profits under the war revenue act of 1898.

Possibility of annexation of Haiti and San Domingo by United States again brought forward by disturbances and evidences of misrule in island.

Naval engineers satisfied with results of fuel oil.

William J. Bryan, replying to a question, says he will not be a candidate in the next campaign, but may entertain a call at some future time.

Burr W. Jones, Democratic candidate for governor of Wisconsin, says he will be content with the platform as adopted if he desires delegates pledged to him are free to choose the best man for the nation.

Santos-Dumont sails from New York for Europe without making flight with his airship, declaring financial conditions do not permit.

Explorer Borchgrevinck, the Norwegian, has taken out naturalization papers in the United States.

Anti-imperialists intimate that Aguinaldo will be brought to this country for a lecture tour just before the elections.

International lawyers differ as to the efficacy of the Platt amendment, one believing a treaty necessary to make it constitutional.

Senator Jones said to be favored by President for place on Isthmian canal commission.

Will of John W. Mackay leaves entire estate to wife and son.

United States government officials decided not to interfere with Cuba's floating loan for $35,000,000 though it conflicts with Platt amendment.

Industrial prospects greatly improved, adjustment of labor troubles indications point to immense fall business in all departments of trade.

Dr. Gunsaulus denies report that he will resign his Chicago pastorate and succeed Dr. Parker in the City Temple, London.

President Roosevelt has directed that the names of soldiers who die in the Philippines be cabled every two weeks hereafter.

Herber R. Bishop said to have given collection of jade and precious stones worth $20,000 to New York museum.

Army engineers and others held first meeting to formulate plans for deep waterway from Lake Michigan to Mississippi.

War department decided to withdraw army officers detailed as instructors unless higher standard is maintained in schools so favored.

Retirement of Assistant Secretaries Taylor and Spaulding to mark beginning of shake-up in treasury.

Engagement of Miss Vivian Sherman, granddaughter of Gen. Grant to Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, cousin of the President, announced.

Closing of Greenwood mills at New Hartford, Conn., has reduced population of town 3,500.

Treasury officials arranged to accept express company drafts for duty payments.

Elgin Creamery company, operating 19 creameries throughout Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, failed with liabilities estimated at $500,000 and assets at $600,000. There are nearly 10,000 creditors.

Frank C. Andrews, the wrecker of the City Savings bank, of Detroit, has been convicted of embezzling $1,975,000.

J. P. Morgan made proposition to American Shipbuilding company, recently formed, to buy the entire consolidated concern.

Agent of American Express at Greensboro, Ky., robbed of $8,500, and two men arrested on charge of conspiracy.

Famous "Old Blue" mine, of New Mexico, last for many years, relocated.

United States war department has bought right to use new lightweight field artillery perfected by Herr Ehrhardt, of Dusseldorf.

Continuation of anthracite coal strike for a few weeks more is expected to advance price of product in New York to $8 a ton.

FOREIGN.

Populists of Finisterre, France, clash with the gendarmes who are sent to protect the commissaries engaged in collecting unauthorized religious schools.

Explorer

Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices of cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give the choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 31—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 32—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 33—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 25 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 34—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 35—Screw back and bezel, open face, 25-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 36—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 30—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.50
No. 31—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 32—Same size, gold filled, fancy engraved, 20-year guarantee, fitted hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.25
No. 33—Same size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State plainly title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

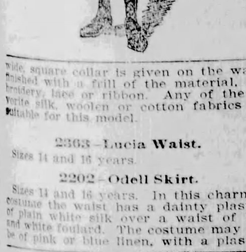
2115—Tokpo Kimona.

Sizes medium and large. For a simple negligee garment, nothing excels the kimona. The design shown here is cut in one piece, and has only the one seam, that under the arm, in the sleeve and side-body, providing the material is very wide.

Silk, woolen or cotton goods will be found equally desirable for this model. The facing for the front and sleeves should be of some contrasting material.

2081—Helen Frock.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. This is a fashionable design, known as the "French" frock with the long waist and the full, short skirt. The simple and practical design shown has the box-plaits in front and a plain back. The full, straight skirt is gathered and joined to the waist; a



wide square collar is given on the waist, finished with a frill of the material, embroidery, lace or ribbon. Any of the favorite silk, woolen or cotton fabrics are suitable for this model.

2363—Lucia Waist.

Sizes 14 and 16 years.

2202—Odell Skirt.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. In this charming costume the waist has a dainty plastron of plain white silk over a waist of blue and white foulard. The costume may also be of pink or blue linen, with a plastron

of white linen or pique. The frock is exceedingly simple and girlish, and if made as indicated, will have a smart effect. In the design of blue and white foulard, the lacing is of blue velvet ribbon.

The skirt is pretty and simple, and fits the figure trimly. The fitted flounce may be trimmed in any preferred way, or simply finished with stitching.

1950—Genevieve Waist.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. A very plain, simple, stylish design, having a lining fitted with the usual seams. The front opens over a V-shaped vest, and the fullness at the belt is laid in plaits. The sleeves are the favorite double style. Silk

and woolen fabrics are suitable for this model, with some contrasting material for the vest and undersleeve. Bands of trimming are used.

2088—Marquita Cloak.

Sizes 1, 2 and 4 years. A simple, stylish design, suitable for any of the favorite woolen or heavy cotton fabrics. It is cut with a loose sacque front and yoke back, on which the lower part is plaited. There

are two circular capes and a collar, the yoke being entirely hidden. The full sleeves have a turn-up cuff. Bands of flat trimming and narrow frills of ribbon, lace or embroidery are used to trim.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2355—Thorn Sailor Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust.

2256—Vesta Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This costume is expressly desirable for traveling when made up in serge or mohair goods that will not hold the dust or be destroyed by weather. The waist has the popular sailor collar, and the skirt flares stylishly at

the feet, and is in graceful sweep length. If desired in round length, the pattern may be cut off at the line of perforations near the bottom edge.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

WOMAN MAY KISS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—No man should resist or resent the efforts of a pretty girl to kiss him, according to a decision just rendered by Judge George B. Sidener, of this city, in the case of Harry Alberts, who used his fists in resenting the advances of a young woman, gave her a black eye and otherwise disfigured her countenance.

Harry wears diamonds and belongs to the swell set. Of late he has been bragging of his asbestos nature and the girls in the neighborhood of his home decided that it was up to them to bring about a change. Miss Mamie Mitchell, a dashing blonde, who lives a few doors from Alberts, was the ringleader in the attempt to lead Harry from the paths he had set out to follow.

Miss Mitchell waited near a corner where she knew Aiberts would pass on his way home. When he appeared she stepped up and began to talk to him. Harry backed away. Then, so the testimony at the trial showed, the young woman threw her arms around his neck and planted a kiss on his cheek. This led to the assault. Alberts was arrested and assessed a fine of $20. Judge Sidener said:

"A woman has the right to kiss a man at all times. This is a privilege we owe the opposite sex."

Saved a Steamer.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 18.—The British first-class cruiser Ariadne, flagship of Vice Admiral A. Douglass, saved a large ocean steamer supposed to be a Montreal liner filled with passengers from going ashore off Cape Race during a dense fog yesterday. The steamer was heading direct for the coast when the warship signaled her danger.

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ELIJAH LINCOLN.

A Living Cousin of the Great War President.

Ft. Branch, Ind., Aug. 15.—In this quiet town lives Elijah Lincoln, a cousin of the immortal President. He is loved by his townsmen because of his broad character, his kindness to everybody and his resemblance, in many ways, to his illustrious cousin.

Lincoln stands about six feet two inches in height, is very erect and muscular, and, as he humorously remarks, it would have been no trouble whatever for his wife to have "gone with a handsomer man" at any time during their long and happy wedded lives.

Lincoln was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 17, 1832. When he was ten, his parents moved to Ft. Branch, but his father lived but a short time after their arrival.

The family was in poor circumstances. Young Elijah was started out at the age of twelve to make his way in the world. He went first to New Orleans, but, as he proudly says:

"I was like Abe. I could not stand that infernal slavery."

Leaving New Orleans, he went to Robinson, Ill., where his mother and brothers had moved during his absence.

It was here he learned that he had a cousin practicing law in Springfield, the first time that the family had heard from Abe since he left Indiana. Mr. Lincoln had started to visit his cousin, but met a party going to Colorado, and, being informed that riches were waiting for all visitors to that state, in the gold and silver mines, he decided to go there.

They made the trip on horseback, and when they reached Colorado they were so worn out that several of the party were sick for some time. They had not been in there long till they heard that the southern states had seceded and that Indiana was about to be made a battle ground.

In company with two or three of the party that were from this state, they started homeward. Arriving at Princeton, Mr. Lincoln joined the Fifty-eighth

ELIJAH LINCOLN.

Indiana Volunteer infantry, in which regiment he served for three years. His comrades say that there never was a braver soldier or a more dutiful one than Elijah Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln's patriotism can best be illustrated by an incident that happened in Ft. Branch a few years ago. A tramp painter came through the town, and in a conversation with a crowd of loafers he said that nine out of every ten union soldiers were cowards.

Mr. Lincoln was told of this and immediately went in search of the man. Finding him, he asked him to repeat the remark. The tramp did so, but had no more than said it until Mr. Lincoln sent him sprawling on his back in the gutter. He is the life of all the company and regimental reunions and Fourth of July celebrations of his town.

Lincoln reads a great deal, and at the time he was photographed for this paper he held a copy of "The Crisis," which had been presented to him by one of his friends, and which he was much interested in, especially the Lincoln-Douglas debate.

In speaking of his cousin Lincoln said that in one way he was like him, and that was that he hated a liar and a scalawag above all other classes of humanity.

"Speaking of liars," said Lincoln, "I remember a story that Abe told me one time about a capital liar that he had to deal with while engaged in the practice of law in Springfield. The fellow was known all over the state as the best lawyer in Illinois, and also as about the biggest liar. He always had a ribbon tied in the lower buttonhole of his coat, and when in hard study as to what question to ask a witness, or what would be the most effective statement to make to the judge and jury, whether true or not, he would invariably twist that ribbon into a string.

"At one time he and Abe were employed as opposing attorneys in an important lawsuit. Abe knew of this ribbon habit, and managed to think of something important regarding the case to speak to the attorney about. Moving close to him, he began talking and at the same time took his knife from his pocket and clipped the ribbon from its accustomed place.

"Shortly after, the lawyer arose to make his final plea for his client. He had only spoken a short time when he began fumbling at the bottom of his coat in search of the ribbon. It was not there, and during the rest of his plea the famous lawyer seemed lost. After he had finished Abe arose and apologized to the jury for his opponent, but said that it was difficult to speak when an attorney had no case to begin with. Abe won the case, and always after managed to steal that fellow's little ribbon."

Lincoln is fond of hunting, and until recently he always spent his winters in Arkansas, where he has a large farm. He tells of many thrilling adventures in the swamps of that state, and boasts of the fact that he has killed more wild cats and bears than any other man in the state.

At present he is making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Clara Lincoln Bell, his wife having died in 1874. He has two other daughters and one son, Abe, who is in business at Wharton, Tex.

Uncle Elijah, as he is familiarly called by all who know him, is almost seventy years old, but says that he is younger now than most people are at fifty. He bears a marked resemblance to the dead President.

Floods in China.

London, Aug. 16.—In a dispatch from Hong Kong, the correspondent of the Daily Express says there have been terrible floods in Kwang Si province in which a thousand persons were drowned. Several houses collapsed at Hong Kong and twenty persons were drowned.

CAPERS CUT BY ALFONSO CREATE SUSPICION AS TO HIS SANITY

ALFONSO, KING OF SPAIN.

Madrid, Aug. 18.—There is again serious talk in the highest and inner circles of the government regarding the condition of King Alfonso. There has been much gossip here and at other courts of Europe on his eccentricities, but is now whispered that celebrated allenists have had an audience with him and pronounce him insane.

Queen Christina and her confidential ministers are profoundly alarmed and distressed. The queen mother has sent a special messenger to Vienna, and has begged for advice from the Emperor of Austria. In the meantime the king's startling actions continue.

His escapades around the palace at all hours of the day and night, sans clothes, are becoming familiar. One of his most recent outbreaks was the driving out of all the men servants in the kitchen, and his insisting that all the women, scullery maids in particular, sitting down to dinner with him. The courts of Europe are undoubtedly fully cognizant of the situation, but it is doubtful if any but Austria will be appealed to for advice. Austria will probably advise that the queen mother be appointed regent.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

Commander McCrea's Report to the Navy Department.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The Navy department to-day received a mail report from Commander McCrea, of the gunboat Machias, dated Cape Haytien, July 31, detailing the conditions as he found them upon his arrival from Colon, whence he sailed for Hayti under instructions of the department. The report is as follows: "In obedience to your order to proceed immediately and consult with the consul at Cape Haytien, I arrived here on the 28th, coming as fast as I could without using forced draught. My delay in arriving is due to the ship's foul bottom.

"The arrival of the ship was considered very opportune, as an attack by land and sea was considered imminent. I called on the provisional governor general, Nord Alexis, who is also secretary for war in the provisional cabinet. He told me he was too much engaged as governor, and practically in the field to return my visit at once, but would be glad to do so if we remained here long enough. He also said he did not consider foreign interests menaced, also that there must be an end to this movement very soon. The movement itself, he could not very clearly explain for the reason that his own advices were very meagre and unreliable.

"I told the consul to communicate to the foreign consuls that I would object to any bombardment by the rebel ships without due notice. There are no important American interests existing at this place. Business is at a standstill. Most of the business houses have sealed their doors, and rendezvous have been assigned all foreigners at the consulates or in the adjacent houses over which flags are hoisted.

"On the 31st I called again on the governor, Gen. Nord Alexis. He told me he had received a large consignment of arms and ammunition and would immediately advance against the enemy. To my question: 'Do you know of any antagonism against the foreign consuls or merchants by the lower classes of citizens?' he replied: 'No, I do not think it exists.' We then entered into an arrangement by which he was to inform me, by a signal, of his retreat, in which case I agreed to land and protect embarkation of foreigners in case I considered it necessary. He reiterated the statement that a man-of-war in the harbor now was most welcome and necessary as it prevented a bombardment and preserved the peace of the city. The health of the ship's company has improved materially. There are only five on the sick list, only four of whom have fever. There have been in all 32 separate cases."

Washington, Aug. 16.—Definite information was received at the navy department to-day from Commander Nickels, of the Topeka, dated Porto Cabello, which corrected the misapprehension which arose out of the garbled dispatch received Thursday last from which the department assumed and announced that Porto Cabello had fallen into the hands of the revolutionists. Yesterday when it appeared from a more careful study of the dispatch that a possible misconstruction had been placed upon it Acting Secretary Darling cabled Commander Nickels asking whether the department's construction was correct. A reply, dated yesterday, received this morning, read as follows:

"No, everything is quiet at Porto Cabello. Will sail for Curacoa for coal and stores and start to-night. A German man of war will remain here during my absence."

It is apparent from the above dispatch that the forces of Castro still hold Porto Cabello.

The Topeka sailed last night in accordance with advices sent by Commander Nickels and according to a dispatch received to-day arrived at Curacoa, which is only a few hours' run from Porto Cabello. After taking coal and supplies aboard he will return to Porto Cabello and in the meantime the German war ship will look after American, German and other foreign interests at that port.

The cruiser Cincinnati left Barcelona last night and arrived at La Guaira today. Commander McLean in reporting his arrival stated that he had left everything quiet at Barcelonia. Both the Cincinnati and Marietta are now at La Guaira.

No information has been received from Commander McLean as to his reasons for leaving Barcelona at this time. Under general instructions he is permitted to go where his presence may seem necessary, but generally speaking his movements are practically under the control of the American minister. Several days ago Minister Bowen was telegraphing in all directions for a war ship to come to La Guaira and on Thursday he reported to the state department that he had been unable to reach either the Marietta or Cincinnati. It is surmised that he finally secured communication with both of them about the same time and that both Commander McLean, of the Cincinnati, and Commander Rodgers, of the Marietta, hastened to respond to his urgent appeal. The result is he now has two ships at his service.

The United States minister at Caracas, Venezuela, has telegraphed the department of state that he has reliable information to the effect that there is no blockade of the ports of Carupano, Capo Colorado and Guaira. At Ciudad Bolivar, however, the blockade is effective.

Mr. Bowen reports that the government troops have shown great courtesy to non-combatants in the Orinoco region, and that the revolutionists have been equally magnanimous at Ciudad Bolivar, where food supplies are plenty.

The foregoing dispatch probably refers to the extent of difficulty met by American steamers, including those of the asphalt company which operate in the region referred to. As Ciudad Bolivar is the only place where the blockade is effective, and the revolutionists are showing magnanimous treatment of foreigners there, the situation is relieved of any critical aspect at these points.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 16.—A special to the Times from Owensboro, Ky., says:

"The agent of the American Express company, at Fordsville, was robbed of $28,000, last night, under peculiar circumstances. J. W. Boatner, who shipped the money to Fordsville, is under arrest at Irvington and J. C. Schlitzbaum, the agent of the company, is being held at Falls of Rough. Several days ago a man giving his name as J. H. Boatner, of Memphis, Tenn., appeared at the office of the American Express company, at Deanefield, five miles from Fordsville, and wanted to express $30,000 to the latter point. Boatner took a receipt for it and then the agent remembered that he was allowed to ship only $5,000 at one time and made him take the cash back. Boatner kept the money until last night, when it was sent to Fordsville by express where it arrived late last night. The express agent, it is stated, informed a number of people that the money had arrived. It was got put in the bank, as Mr. Boatner sent word that he would be there early this morning. This morning Schlitzbaum turned up at Falls of Rough, ten miles away. He stated he was held up, robbed and kidnaped during the night. He first decided to stay at the depot all night, he said, but finally got nervous and started to the hotel, which is only one square away. Between the two places he was set upon and robbed of the money by three men. The express people and the officers believe that the whole affair was a conspiracy to defraud the American Express Company out of $28,000. Boatner is now under arrest at Irvington, Ky.

THE SHAH'S VISIT.

London, Aug. 18.—The shah of Persia, Muzaffar-ed-Din and his suite, who arrived at Dover yesterday, reached London to-day, and took up their residence at Marlborough house as guests of King Edward. In accordance with the Persian monarch's express wish the train from Dover only traveled twenty miles an hour. He therefore had plenty of time to array himself in full state uniform and when he left the train at Victoria station he was resplendent in a blaze of diamonds. On his tarboosh (cap) a large diamond stood out like a headlight, his epaulets were adorned with large diamonds, and his breast was covered with jewels of all kinds. The gems worn by the members of the shah's suite were only a little less rich than those of his majesty. The Prince of Wales, Lord Lansdowne, the foreign ministers, Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, and the members of the Persian legation and others met the royal travelers at the station. The Prince of Wales and the Shah shook hands and the visitor was introduced to the prominent persons present. The Prince of Wales subsequently conducted the shah to a royal carriage and they drove off, escorted by a detachment of lifeguards and followed by other carriages.

GENERAL SMITH ILL.

Portsmouth, O., Aug. 14.—General Jacob H. Smith is seriously ill at the home of his brother-in-law and attorney, Judge James W. Bannon. His illness came late Tuesday night, but was not considered serious until last evening, when his sons were called. His illness is in the form of a nervous collapse, attributed to the strain of his campaign in Samar, the subsequent court-martial and the unexpected news of his retirement received on the date of his landing at San Francisco.

Cholera Increasing in Cairo.

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 16.—The cholera is increasing here and in the provinces.

SCHWAB IS ILL

Compelled to Retire From Active Business.

Pittsburg, Aug. 18.—A Loretta, Pa., special to the Pittsburg Dispatch, says:

President Charles M. Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation, has accepted the advice of physicians, and decided to retire indefinitely from an active business life. He will leave America to seek some quiet nook in a foreign clime, where not an echo of the strenuous life he has led can reach him. This information is authentic.

Dr. Golden never leaves the Schwab home, and the exact nature of his patient's illness cannot be learned through him. Mr. Schwab is not confined to his bed, but spends much of his time on the wide veranda which affords fresh air and a sweeping view of the mountain slope. He is always with his wife or his parents. The strange part of Mr. Schwab's illness is that he is always within view of those who call at the house, yet he will not allow any person to approach him. Heretofore the visitor to the Schwab home was greeted with a hearty welcome and a vigorous handshake. Now the visitor is met at the entrance and told that Mr. Schwab can not be seen. Intimates of the family receive the same message, and none has been able to converse with President Schwab since he came back to his home.

The correspondent then says:

"The people of this town, who still call him 'Charlie,' because of their early and intimate acquaintance with him, are discussing his prospective departure. They know he is a rich man, and are relieved that he will spend possibly a year in an effort to regain his health. The presence of Sisters belonging to the Order of Mercy in his home, day and night since Thursday, was another indication of illness. The nuns were not visitors, but it is generally known that they are nursing the man who has so many times befriended them and their institutions.

"The knowledge of the people of Loretto is that Mr. Schwab is going away somewhere. His destination will be kept a secret, and he will do nothing but seek health until his nerves have been restored to their normal condition, and his mind fully relieved of the great strain resulting from so many business cares.

"It was after learning that his health was very bad, and that he intended to devote a year's time to recuperating, that I passed into the grounds leading to the home on the mountain top.

"Mrs. Schwab said that her husband would not see any person, and had not been receiving visitors for several days. Mr. Schwab sat on a couch within hearing of our voice. A paper was before his eyes. He exhibited no interest and made no attempt to move.

"Business associates, it is said, have met with a similar reception during the past two days. Mr. Schwab has been directed by his doctors to rid his mind of all business cares and he is obeying orders religiously.

"Inquiry among the people of the town who have conversed with the Schwab family, corroborated the stories that he intends to retire from active business life. His friends, however, deny that if he leaves the United States Steel Corporation it will be at the distance of any person other than himself."

New York, Aug. 18.—James Gayley, who is likely to succeed Charles M. Schwab as president of the United States Steel Corporation, is first vice

JAMES GAYLEY.

president and is said to bear the chief responsibilities generally supposed to rest with the president. Mr. Schwab's ill health may be taken as the chief reason of his retirement soon after the return of Mr. Morgan.

Extensive Changes Predicted.

New York, Aug. 18.—The retirement of Charles M. Schwab from the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation is now commonly accepted as determined upon, notwithstanding recent official denials and present reluctance in officials to confirm the report. President Schwab's impaired health is the reason for this action. In well informed quarters it is believed that his retirement will be followed by extensive changes in the membership of the organization. The succession to the presidency is a matter of surmise only, and if it has been decided, no confirmation can be had of the subject. But there are many positions of importance in the United States Steel Corporation now held by persons who are there on account of personal ties with Mr. Schwab, and who remained with the corporation from a devotion to his interests, growing from former association in the Carnegie company.

It has been reported that the presidency would pass to James Gayley, the first vice-president of the corporation. Others rumors have pointed to H. C. Frick.

CROKER AND BRYAN.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 18.—George V. Menzies, one of the Indiana delegates-at-large to the Kansas City convention two years ago, and a pronounced gold man, has just given out an interview in which he gives some of the inside facts of the second nomination of Bryan, showing that Croker defeated David B. Hill, of New York, for membership on the resolutions committee at Bryan's instance, and that Croker advocated the plank indorsing free silver as a means of getting rid of Bryan and his policies forever. He predicted that Bryan would be a badly defeated man, and that "then we will be rid of him and all his fool policies."

"He will have votes enough in the convention to nominate him," continued Croker, "and I believe the platform should be of his own making. He has no earthly show of election, for the Republicans will win hands down, as this is a Republican year. If we do anything at all just in accordance with the wishes of Bryan, he and his friends will say that it was our course that defeated him and that if he had his way he would have been elected. I believe in giving him everything he asks for, and that will be the end of Bryan."

Croker then called in Judge Van Wyck and repeated practically what he had said. The Indiana delegates afterwards waited upon Van Wyck in an effort to oppose the 16 to 1 plank, but he replied that Croker had expressed his sentiments and those of every other New York politician. Croker afterwards said to Menzies, when discussing the platform: "I believe Bryan should be given all the rope he wants to hang himself with, for it surely will be hanging."

Drowned While Bathing.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 18.—Lieutenant Ralph E. McDowell, of the Twelfth United States cavalry, was drowned in Pinto creek, near Fort Clark. He and Lieutenant Lusk were bathing when McDowell was seized with cramps and went to the bottom before help could reach him.

THE FAIR ESTATE.

Legal Battle to Be Fought Over It.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—Attorney Charles J. Heggerty to-day announced that he had found the last will of Mrs. Charles Fair in a safe deposit vault. He refused to make known the contents of the document. The will was prepared by Knight & Heggerty in April, 1900. This is the will of which Mrs. Fair told Mrs. Joseph Harvey, and by which it is presumed upon the evidence of her statements to Mrs. Harvey she left legacies to her mother, brothers and sisters aggregating the total amount of her individual fortune, variously estimated to be worth from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. No other will was found. In Knight and Heggerty's custody there has been the will of Charles L. Fair, drawn about the same time, April, 1900. This and the will of Mrs. Fair found in the trust company vault are the documents that will be filed by the attorneys for the Fair heirs whenever it becomes necessary in their opposition to the petition of the public administrator.

If the public administrator does not interfere the wills will not be filed until after the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Fair in this city.

There being some division of opinion among the relatives of Charles Fair as to whether the will of Fair, now in the hands of Knight & Heggerty, attorneys, was the last made by him, Judge Carroll Cook issued an order granting the attorneys permission to search the several safe deposit boxes used by Fair, so that if there is a will of more recent date it will be brought to light. Herman Oelrichs, brother-in-law of the deceased millionaire, is emphatic in his assertation that Charles Fair made a will shortly before leaving this city.

The provisions of the wills of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fair, now in the possession of the attorneys have not yet been published, and there is much speculation as to their contents. It has not yet been ascertained whether the Fairs acquired separate or community property after the making of these wills. This property will legally be included in the disposition authorized by the wills and the legatees will soon receive their share if the court authorizes distribution in accordance with the provisions of the wills. The question of priority of death is exciting much comment, but Attorney Heggerty, who with Herman Oelrich is conducting the necessary litigation preliminary to the probation of the wills, declares that if Mrs. Fair survived her husband this circumstance can have no effect upon the final disposition of the property, except to give her relatives all that she bequeathed to them. If her husband survived his estate will be distributed equally to his sisters, Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, with whatever additional property Mrs. Fair may have willed to her husband. The law of California presumes that where husband and wife perish in the same calamity, the husband as the stronger, survived the wife.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fair will be placed in the Fair mausoleum at Laurel Hill beside the body of the late Senator James Fair.

Mrs. Fair's Heirs Active.

New York, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Anna E. Nelson, mother of the late Mrs. Charles Fair, accompanied by her son, A. C. Nelson, a half brother of the late Mrs. Fair, will leave their home at New Market, N. J., on Sunday for San Francisco, where they will employ lawyers to represent them in the distribution of the Fair estate. The trip is made at the instigation of George Harvey, of San Francisco, who had telegraphed Mrs. Nelson to come immediately.

Edward S. Leller, a real estate dealer of this city, says that he and his family will take steps to protect their interests as heirs. Mr. Leller's mother was a sister of Mrs. Charles C. Fair. Among Mrs. Fair's heirs, besides her mother, who live in the east, are Mrs. Elizabeth Bunnel, of Union, N. J.; Mrs. Laura Leonard, of Caldwell, N. J.; Wm. B. Smith, of New Market, N. J., and a number of members of the Leller family.

Chauffeur Tells of the Tragedy.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The chauffeur of the automobile in which Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fair were killed, whose name is Brotey, returned to Paris this morning. In an interview with the correspondent of The Associated Press, he threw some further light on the cause of the accident, saying:

"When we left Trouville, Mr. Fair was suffering from bronchial catarrh. He coughed frequently on the road, and during the fits of coughing his face was much congested, evidently producing slight distress. He had just been coughing when I noticed that the tire of one of the hind wheels was deflated. I realized the danger, and jumping to my feet and leaning forward I shouted in Mr. Fair's ear, in English:

"'Stop quick! Tire no good.'

"Mr. Fair glanced back, but did not reply. Apparently he tried to stop, but in doing so he must have made the wrong movement, as the machine swerved across the road and went in a straight line for a tree. Mrs. Fair, as she saw the direction the automobile was taking, clasped her husband's shoulders with her arm, and turned her face back towards me with a look which said plainly:

"'We are lost.'

"The next moment came the crash, and I was thrown into a field beside the road and stunned. When I recovered, which I did quickly, I limped to the side of my master and mistress, and with the help of the chateau gatekeeper's wife, extricated the bodies from the wreck.

Asked if they showed signs of life, he replied:

"They both seemed dead, but I was in such a dazed condition from shock and so effected at the ghastly spectacle presented by the wounds on the heads of both victims, that I did not notice whether either moved or not. The gatekeeper's wife said afterwards that Mr. Fair moved his foot and that his wife moved her hand, as they lay on the ground, but I did not see the movement. The woman did not say whether Mr. Fair or his wife stirred last."

The bodies are due to arrive in Paris at 3:55 this afternoon. They will be deposited in the vault of the Church of the Madeleine until they are shipped to the United States.

MAN HOUSEKEEPER

Tried It Ninety Days.

There is one case on record where a man had a good easy time of it while his wife was away, and she tells the tale.

"Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave husband for a month to pursue his bachelordom as best he could. He resolved to give Grape-Nuts a thorough trial as he had for years been subject to bilious attacks and indigestion.

During my absence he gained in weight and his health seemed perfect, therefore I give you for the benefit of suffering men in particular, and women in general, his menu for the 30 days: four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts sprinkled with a little salt and covered with good cream, one slice of bread and butter, one large cup of Postum Cereal Coffee (made according to directions) and all the fruit he wanted.

He worked during the time nine hours a day and never realized he possessed a stomach. This diet my husband earnestly recommends to office men, students and to all people of sedentary habits especially, and let me tell it to all wives, this meal can be prepared by an inexperienced servant, a young son or daughter, thereby saving yourself hours of labor. Try it. It will make your work lighter, your purse heavier, your body healthier and all of you happier." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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DUFFY'S OZARK HERBS restores gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures itch, prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed entirely of herbs, barks and flowers. IT IS NOT A DYE, but a HAIR TONIC and roots ONLY 25 CENTS TO MAKE ONE PINT. It will produce more luxuriant growth of hair, and bring back the color if originally was before it turned gray. There is more health to the ounce in a bottle of DUFFY'S OZARK HERBS than in all the patent medicines made. Full size package and big book prepaid, for 25 cents. Address OZARK HERB COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

Choice Texas Rice Lands for sale. Lists free. J. A. Bent, South Omaha, Nebraska.

ATTRACTIVE Maiden, absolutely alone, Age 30, worth $3,000, wants able, honest husband. Address Pacific, 59 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

RETIRED merchant, middle age, worth $40,000, wants at once poor but faithful wife. Address Mr. Hamilton, 63 Omaha Building, Chicago.

Handsome, intelligent American lady, worth $50,000 will marry immediately and assist to husband financially. Address Belle, 124 Vin Buren St., Chicago.

MATRIMONY. Handsome young widow, worth $50,000, eighteen refined ladies, all of whom are reliable, want husband. Unity, 18 Ogden Ave., Chicago.

A Widower, no children, intelligent and refined, wishes matrimonial alliance with a lady independently situated; no agents or strangers; all letters treated confidentially. H. G. Morton, Victoria, West Va.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Enclose stamp. Send at once to envelope to Royal Co., Dept. X, 31 Monroe St., Chicago.

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Women Wanted: A young married woman of good address in every city or town as representative and correspondent. Profitable employment for leisure hours. Address, The Physicians' Remedy Co., 1270 Broadway, New York.

Ladies: $1,000 Reward. I positively guarantee Dr. Le Duc's Periodical Pills, Brgs-Bottle five dollars, without harm, pain or interference with work. Mail, $1.5. Double Strength, $2.50. Write Dr. Southington Remedy Co., Dept. 3, Kansas City, Mo.

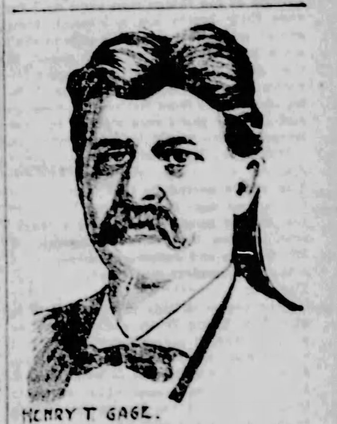
Choice Texas Rice Lands for sale. Lists free. J. A. Bent, South Omaha, Nebraska.

GOVERNOR GAGE,

Of California, Under Arrest on a Charge of Criminal Libel.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 14.—Governor Henry T. Gage was arrested yesterday by a detective of San Francisco who served on him a warrant charging him with criminal libel, the warrant having been sworn to by the proprietor of the San Francisco Call.

The governor was immediately after-



HENRY T. GAGE.

ward released on a writ of habeas corpus.

Bail was fixed at the nominal sum of $50. The petition for the release from custody on a writ of habeas corpus reviewed at length the occurrences which preceded the alleged libel and based the application of the claim that no cause for action existed and that his actions had been in the course of his official duty.

Governor Gage cited cases and legal decisions to show that neither the President of the United States nor the governor of any individual state can be arrested for an overt act provided such act was performed in the course of his judicial actions as president or governor.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14.—Governor Gage, for whom John D. Spreckels, sugar king and owner of the Call, has taken out a warrant on a charge of criminal libel, does not purpose allowing control of the state Republican machine to pass into the hands of a newspaper triumvirate without a fight.

Governor Gage has filed a civil libel suit against Harrison Gray Otis, of the Los Angeles Times, and has announced that on the return of H. M. De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle, from Europe he will prosecute that editor both criminally and civilly.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Complete returns from yesterday's primaries show that the regular Republicans will have a large majority in the state convention. It is conceded that Governor Gage has 400 votes pledged to him for renomination. Four hundred and fifteen are necessary to elect. In San Francisco 152 delegates out of 177 are for Gage. He also gets 74 out of 90 in Los Angeles. There was no contest in the Democratic primaries, and there was only one ticket in the field.

M'MILLAN'S WILL.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 18.—The will of the late Senator James McMillan disposing of an estate variously estimated at from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 was filed for probate to-day. It contains the following public bequests:

To the Home of the Friendless, the Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home, the Children's Free Hospital Association and the Little Sisters of the Poor, $1,000 each; to Grace Hospital, $50,000.

The Jefferson avenue home in this city is left to his widow, and she is also given a life interest in the Eagle Head property at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. Gifts of $1,000 each are made to his son-in-law, daughters-in-law and nephews and nieces. Three of his former confidential men, George M. Black, Charles Moore and Richard Rice, are left $5,000 each. All other employes in the Detroit office are left $250 each. Bequests of $100 and $200 are made to all the family servants.

All the rest of his personal estate is bequeathed to the senator's wife and to his sons, W. C. McMillan, Philip McMillan and Francis W. McMillan, and to their survivors, as trustees, to hold until the death of the last survivor of the senator's children unless they see fit to sooner terminate the trust.

The trustees are to pay to the senator's wife during her life time one-half of the net income of the trust property less the amount of income which shall be derived from certain property valued at about $500,000, heretofore given to his wife and the remainder to his children, W. C. Amy, Philip H. and Francis W. McMillan and to his grandchild, Gladys McMillan.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

"I will count up this day my blessings," says Carey; "I am convinced that my spirit will be greatly relieved if I but see the truth: that my troubles are as but a single grain in a full measure of goodness."

Thursday.

You live in a world too complex to be completely comprehended; therefore get a good hold on trust; believe in the divine character—that goodness is the soul of the universe.

Friday.

There can be no real enjoyment for man until he so understands his divine origin, his divine right to health, strength and riches as to cause him to seize and make use of his own possessions. For everything is his.

Saturday.

In the final analysis it will be found that we must all depend upon ourselves. We can help each other to a certain point but the work of unfoldment must be accomplished by the individual.

Sunday.

We never stand still. Either we grow better or worse, and if we hold fast to the plane of selfishness it will be, it must be, worse.

Monday.

A fulfilment of responsibility is the most searching test of character and integrity.

Tuesday.

Smooth let the waters of thy spirit lie,
Nor ruffled by thy indecision be.
Great thoughts clear imaged there say God is near,
That in the human soul that waits His will,
Love, like the sky o'er bending, lives again.

Two Amazing Discoveries.

Science Pushing Forward.

EMILY S. BOUTON

"To know is to work and to do; and a new thing done is forever a rung in the ladder by which man climbs—necessary and good for all generations, until the summit is attained and the ladder can be cast aside."

What a strange old world is this, rushing tirelessly upon its way through the ages, carrying in its bosom wonderful secrets which are wrested from it, one by one, only by long and patient labor! And each new discovery, every fresh accomplishment is, as Tennyson wrote, "but earnest of the things men shall do," for thus their brains are quickened, their energy and zeal increased, and who shall set a limit which they cannot pass? If there were nothing else to prove the Divinity in man, this growing power to demand and gain from Nature a knowledge and use of the forces stored in her treasure-house would be proof sufficient.

Within the last few weeks two recent discoveries have been given to the public. The words quoted in the beginning of this article were taken from a paper in the August number of Harper's Magazine, written by Professor Duncan, of Washington and Jefferson College, about what has been named Radio-Activity. He said:

"The theme of this present article is of a New Thing Done—the discovery of a new property of matter. All we can do is simply to place it upon its feet before you in a collection of experiments. It is hoped that outside of its extrinsic interest you will see deep within it the beauty and the poetry of reasoned Action."

He then goes on to tell the story of the discovery of this new property; of the steps taken by the French scientist, Professor Henri Becquerel, to arrive at his conclusions and be able to demonstrate them to the world. It is not necessary for me to enter into the matter, for it is where everyone may read it for himself, but for those who have not done so, the result may be put briefly.

First, it is proven that there are substances which are self-luminous, that is, they possess the power to emit rays of light that are not due to the action of the sun upon the substance; that these rays do not diminish by action, but seem a permanent property, which may take its place beside magnetism, electricity, light, and heat. They have a penetrating power that enables them to pass continuously, straight through copper and other opaque bodies, and directed upon a photographic plate will photograph the subject by which they are emitted.

Second, three new elements with this transcendant ray-emitting power have been discovered by Becquerel and two other scientists, M. and Madame Curie, the first of which is radium. This one has been used principally in the experiments, hence the term, radio-activity. This energy belongs to every atom of this substance and is, therefore, an indestructible property.

Whence comes this energy? Who can tell?

The writer does not attempt to do so, but he repeats Madame Curie's suggestion that the radium receives its energy from and responds to radiations which traverse all space, and he adds that it may be so. Some of his closing words are these:

"One thing we do know—space is all aquiver with waves of radiant energy, ranging in length from many feet to a size infinitesimally small. To only a few of these are our bodily senses fitted to correspond, or our mechanisms to detect. Waves of radiant energy constitute what has been called the 'harp of life.' We vibrate in sympathy with a few strings here and there * * * but there are great spaces, numberless strings, an infinity of possible radiations to which we are deaf—stone deaf. Some day, a thousand years hence, we shall know the full sweep of this magnificent harmony, and with it we shall vibrate in accord with the Master Musician of it all."

A grand conclusion, which, in the light of such wonderful discoveries, all scientists and the whole world must finally reach.

The second discovery to which I referred is that of a new force, which, it is claimed, has the power of instantly melting solid granite, or of welding great steel rails together in a moment of time. The account of the experiments which led to the disclosure of the existence of Thermite, as this tremendous force is named, is given in the New York Herald of July 13, and it is one to make the breath come fast as even a glimpse of what it means is obtained. Think of a compound which only requires, as this does, the touch of a match to produce a temperature of between four and five thousand degrees Fahrenheit!

The discovery was made by a skilled chemist in New York—Dr. Hans Goldschmidt, in his efforts to find some method of producing pure chromium, the metal used to give extra hardness to steel.

Thus by rapidly advancing steps is humanity carried forward into conditions which, upon the physical plane alone, are almost as far removed from those of a few centuries ago as is light from darkness. And without doubt the coming years are big with momentous events to be brought to pass by the active brain and tireless energy of man, himself a center of forces of which he is not yet conscious.

"Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward, let us range,
Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.

Do not, however, look upon these changes, this progress as taking place only on the physical and material side of life. Upon the spiritual side, there is a growing activity, a revolution going forward. In a broader sense is the power of the mind to control events, and therefore, the conditions of life through its own operations, becoming recognized, and as the realization grows, so will grow a deeper conviction of responsibility for thought, a fuller understanding of the words of the Master, "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

And because of this growth, in spite of the greed of gain, in spite of the outward manifestations of strife, and war and bloodshed, a stronger current is setting towards the divine ideals. The words love, and truth, and justice have less of sound and more of substance to constantly increasing numbers, "raising the cosmic pulse," just in proportion as the standard of individual life is raised.

"To know is to work and to do, and a new thing done is forever a rung in the ladder by which man climbs."

THE COZY CORNER

A Successful Recipe.

As soon as my little neighbor finds an extra good recipe, or method, she is sure to also find time to make me a visit to tell me about it. So it was when she discovered how lovely her bronzes and pieces of bric-a-brac looked after using a stiff brush in cleaning them.

She had never been able to satisfactorily clean the cracks and crevices with a cloth, so she procured several sizes of brushes—one no larger than a very small tooth brush—but all quite stiff. She made a suds of soft water, and a soap powder, dipped the brush that was best adapted in size to clean each part of her articles and first rubbed every crack and crevice, changing the suds as soon as it seemed at all dirty. She then washed the remaining parts with a soft cloth, rinsed in clear water and wiped perfectly dry. If there are any rust, or other stains on your marble pieces, rub them first with lemon juice. When dry, polish with a new, clean chamois.—S. J. H.

Care of the Refrigerator.

The good housekeeper recognizes the importance of absolute cleanliness in caring for her refrigerator. This is necessary not only for the sake of appearances, but because the health of the family is too precious to be endangered by using food that has been exposed to an impure atmosphere.

The refrigerator, or ice box, should be left open for half an hour before putting in the ice each time so that it may be fully aired. If bits of food are left on the bottom and sides of the boxes, microbes may be expected. Cooked cabbage, onions, or any other things having a strong odor should not be placed in a refrigerator with other articles, neither should food remain in it until spoiled, as these things will taint the entire contents, giving them a peculiar taste and rendering them unwholesome.

When milk is kept in pans in the box, the pans should be covered; if kept in bottles, they should be tightly corked and if milk, or any other liquid is spilled, it should be washed away immediately.

Once a week at least, everything should be taken from the refrigerator so that every part may be thoroughly cleaned. Wash the sides, top, bottom and trays, with a strong solution of borax and water, used as nearly boiling hot as possible. Stop the waste pipe with a cork and fill it with the hot solution; let it remain until cool then remove the cork, and all of the dirt and greasy matter that will accumulate during the week, will run out. Clean the corners with a wooden skewer around which a soft cloth is wrapped.

The purifying, germ destroying, qualities of borax make it a most excellent article for cleaning sink and drain pipes as well as the refrigerator.—E. J. C.

Useful Suggestions.

I have received so many useful hints from the Cozy Corner that I wish to send some that I trust may be equally helpful to some other reader of the Weekly Blade. I have tried them all in my work and have always found them reliable.

If children get grass stains on their clothes, wet the spots with alcohol, let them lie for a few minutes, then wash with cold water.

A cold sore on the lips may be cured if it is touched with saltpetre moistened with water, as soon as you feel that the sore is coming; do not wait until it is fully developed.

Crude oil is the best possible thing with which to wash oiled, or painted floors, or furniture; even the poorest floors will soon become smooth and shiney with this treatment. Wet a cloth with the oil and rub with the grain of the wood afterwards polishing with a flannel cloth.

To renew lace veils, dip them in new milk, squeeze dry and pin them to a firm surface to dry. Pick out every point of the lace and have the edges perfectly straight and the lace will look like new when dried.

Wipe the mica doors of your stove with a cloth dampened with vinegar, and the dust will all come off leaving the mica bright.

If a child gets a bean, or any other foreign substance up his nose, do not attempt to push it out, as you will only succeed in pushing it farther in the head, but tickle the nose, or give him a little snuff, or pepper—anything to induce him to sneeze, and the disturbing element will be removed.

If he steps on a rusty nail, do not think he must necessarily have the lockjaw. Wash the cut as clean as possible and bind a cloth loosely around it to prevent any more dirt from getting into it before it is healed. If it does not bleed at all, open the wound with a clean knife and hold the injured part in warm water so as to draw some blood from the wound, then wash and bandage, and do not worry, or frighten the child by anticipating a serious result.

A neighbor's child stepped on a broken bottle with her bare foot, cutting it badly right under the instep where all of the cords of the foot are. As there was no doctor near, the mother washed the wound and bound a bunch of common red clover leaves on it; this she renewed after an hour, keeping the child quiet meantime. At night she again renewed the clover leaves and in the morning the child was running about with very little inconvenience. The mother said she heard of the cure when she lived in Germany and always used it for cuts or bruises.—Elizabeth L.

Some Questions.

"Manette" writes that she has a jacket lined with red, and that in wearing it with a white waist, the color faded and stained the waist so that it is ruined unless some reader of the Cozy Corner can tell her how to remove the stains. Please answer soon.

"Subscriber"—this time from W. Va.—asks how to can green vegetables for winter use. She will find answer to this question in the Farmstead of a recent number of The Blade.

Work for August and September.

The shorter days and long, cool evenings warn us that summer's reign is nearly over and that the time has come when we are forced to think of, and prepare for, the days when we must find our pleasures in doors.

There is much to be done, and it must be done soon, if we would carry any of the sweetness of the summer into our winter life.

Now is the best time to lift, re-pot and slip the plants for the window boxes and to gather the ripened seeds for the next season's flower beds. An excellent way in which these seeds may be kept free from the ravages of mice, is to put them in small bottles, cork them tightly and after properly labeling them, hang them in a cool, dry place.

As most bulbs make a growth in the fall, upon which, in a great measure, their flowering the next season depends, it is necessary that they should be taken up and re-planted in August or September. Any planted later than this must be in a hot-house. Divide the bulbs, placing the old, flowering bulbs in new earth, and plant the small ones by themselves where they can remain until they are sufficiently large and strong for flowering.

The so-called "everlasting flowers" should be gathered now and hung where they will dry. The ornamental grasses used to mix with these flowers in making winter bouquets, should also be cut and hung in bunches—with the heads down—in a dry, warm place.

Herbs for winter use ought to be picked and spread out to dry now in order to get the full strength and fragrance. If the leaves are separated from the coarse steams, pulverized and put away in boxes they will be ready for instant use when wanted, though very many persons prefer to keep them in paper bags and prepare them when needed.

One excellent housekeeper advises the use of glass jars for holding all kitchen stores. She has in her store room a shelf on which stand jars holding two quarts, one quart, one pint and half a pint. In these she keeps rice, tapioca, sugar, starch, salt, nutmegs, beans, etc., each jar is labeled, with the name of its contents plainly written, thus avoiding mistakes and enabling her to find whatever she wants at once.

She was led to adopt this method when she moved into the house and found it already in possession of roaches, mice and other disagreeable and unpleasant things. By using the glass, screw-top jars she was able to cut off the food supply, and following this up with a vigorous treatment of hot carbolic acid and water, she soon succeeded in ridding the house of the pests.

Finding the glass jar arrangement so convenient, she has continued its use even though the original cause has disappeared.

When the store room and pantry are ready to be cleaned, it is a good idea to fill up all holes large enough to admit a mouse as these will come into a house as soon as the weather begins to be cool, and, once in, it is hard to dislodge them in this as in other matters an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Small holes can be filled with hard soap and larger ones covered with pieces of tin nailed over them. A little care now in this respect will save much trouble later.

AN AMERICAN HERO.

In Appleton's Life Stories comes this narrative of an American hero, Father Marquette, by Reuben Gold Thwaites. The interest in this man has increased in these later years through what has been learned of the Jesuit missions and missionaries of the Northwest, until now

TRENTANOVE'S STATUE OF MARQUETTE.
(Now in the Capitol at Washington; a replica, in bronze, is at Marquette Mich. The subject is idealized; there is no attempt at a portrait.)
From Father Marquette. D. Appleton & Company.

his real greatness as an explorer, a tamer of savages, and a preacher is understood.

The present story is gathered largery from the journals of Father Marquette himself, and from Jesuit sources. Little space has been given to his ancestry or his early years in France, but the pages are mostly devoted to his work in the West. He was born in Laon, where one of the most prominent families was that of the Marquettes. The youngest of six children, he early turned his thought to the church, becoming, at an early age, a novice in a Jesuit college, to prepare for missionary work. At this time the Jesuit fathers were most active in what was known as New France, and no greater heroism was ever exhibited by any people than was shown by them in their missionary efforts. An account of what they were doing was published each year in Paris and called a Relation, and these Relations have proven of great historical value. It was through them that young Marquette became so interested in the new world.

The present volume is very pleasantly written and gives an excellent picture of this man of parts who gave his life to do good to his fellow man. The story is enlivened with illustrations and maps, and it is a valuable addition to the early history of this country.

THE COOK.

Pickles and Preserves.

The following recipe was sent to The Blade Cook Book, two or three years ago, by one of the most successful housekeepers in Toledo, and is republished by request of several correspondents who have lost their copies of The Blade containing it.

Mustard Pickles.

Procure two cauliflowers, one-half peck of small, white onions, one dozen medium sized cucumbers, six good sized green tomatoes, and soak them, separately in a weak salt and water solution over night, then steam cauliflower and tomatoes until tender.

To two quarts of strong vinegar add one coffee cupful of Colgate's mustard, one teacupful of flour, and ten cents worth of tumeric. Mix the dry ingredients to a smooth paste with a little of the vinegar to prevent lumps, then add the remainder of the vinegar and let it come to a boil; have the vegetables cut in small pieces and placed in a crock, or in bottles; pour the boiling liquid over them, stir well together and cover closely. If the mixture is too thick to suit you, thin it by adding more hot vinegar.

Fresh Plums in Winter.

Select ripe, firm plums without spot or blemish, wipe them with a soft cloth taking care not to break the skins and pack them as closely as possible in glass jars. Set them where the jars will become hot, then fill them with boiling water and screw the tops on the jars before the water cools at all.

Keep in a cool, dark place and when needed for sauce, pour off the water in the jar, sweeten and cook as the fresh fruit. If the covers are screwed on perfectly tight, after the air has been expelled from the jars by the hot water, the fruit will keep and retain its fresh taste.

In using the little blue plums it sometimes seems as if adding the sugar only added to the sourness and "tang" of the fruit. To obviate this, scald the fruit and remove the skins as you would for tomatoes, before cooking it, the acid is next to the skin and can be removed with it.

Good for Something.

That philanthropic Englishwoman, Lady Warwick, in forwarding her various "missions," occasionally encounters some amusing cases illustrating the old rural theory, "It did for farther, and it'll do for us." When walking in a hay field one afternoon with Lord Warwick she noticed a bright boy of ten or so helping his father load the hay cart. "Does not your boy attend school?" asked Lady Warwick. "No, ma'am; he don't go oftener than I can help. You see, John's a real smart boy, and I don't want to have him spoiled with book learning. I mean to make a farmer of him. Now, his eldest brother went regular to the school, and he got above loading a hay cart, and of course he's made nothing out." "What has become of Him?" said Lady Warwick in concern. "Why, he went out to South Africa and got a secretaryship, was the scornful reply, "but John, here, is a smart lad; he'll be of some use on the farm, he will!"

At the risk of being thought tiresome, Miss Prudence repeats that all would-be-members of the M. G. R. must write with ink, on one side only of their paper, and must sign their names and addresses in addition to the one they wish to appear in the paper. These are rules of the office and must be obeyed to insure acceptance of the letters.

Many of our friends when asking for admission merely state the fact that they have read and profited by the letters for a longer or shorter time and have at last decided to become members of the M. G. R., etc. Hereafter in such cases the names of the applicants only will be given, for, although we are glad to welcome them, it would be very monotonous to publish the same thing so many times and those whose names appear may know that we shall be glad to hear from them just as soon as they wish to write something of interest. This course has been made necessary by the rapidly increasing membership and the limited space allowed us.

The stories are slow in coming in; do not forget, please, that they need to be received at this office at least two weeks before they are to appear. The story telling idea has proven very acceptable and we are looking forward with interest to those still due.

"C. B.," Nebraska, introduces herself as a "Western schoolma'am and I enjoy teaching better than anything else I have ever tried. I have three hives of bees and love to watch them work."

Dear M. G. R. Friends, I feel almost as if I have been absent so long that I must ask again for admission and fear that my seat in the circle has been given to some other one, but, though I have failed in my duty in writing often, I have never lost my interest in the column and always look forward with pleasure to reading the letters and stories.

Like many others, I have always longed to see an M. G. R. and during our Fourth of July celebration I had that pleasure. One came to town and remained for several days, but, alas! it was one of the box and pony kind, that gathers in the nickles from the children.

When I saw it, I was sorrier than ever that our pleasant circle was enlisted under that name. Can't we change the name? and what would any one suggest if we might?

Our motto, though, is a grand one and has often kept me in remembrance of my duty when I have been tempted to anything selfish or thoughtless.

Lest you think I am trying to make up for lost time, and weary of me, I will say good-bye.—"Serenity," Ohio.

I am glad that "Oregon Bach" is receiving so much sympathy from the girls and hope he appreciates it. I do not keep bachelor's hall, there were too many girls where I was brought up to allow me to do that, though I do occasionally cook and wash dishes.

I would like to have the M. G. R.'s answer these questions: Who built the city of Tabarica; where is it located; what are its inhabitants now, and what miracle did Jesus perform in the city?—"Snowflake," Mo.

My home is at the base of the Copper Ridge in Tennessee, and I often wonder if any of the other Tennessee girls and boys of the M. G. R. live near me.

I have no young company as my brothers and sisters are all married and gone away from home, so I find my friends in books and in the trees, flowers, birds and other beautiful things God has given us. I try to live so as to be worthy not only to enjoy these earthly gifts but of the greater things promised to us in the world to come.

The M. G. R. letters and stories are also a great deal of company for me, and I feel a warm friendship for every one of you.—"Tennessee Blue Bell."

Dear M. G. R.'s, may I come in? I have been gathering joy and pleasure from your letters for more than a year, without trying to do my part toward making the M. G. R. pleasant, but I have "turned over a new leaf" and hereafter shall do all I can. I cannot promise that my letters will be very interesting, but will do what I can to make them so.

"Quien Saba," I, too, read for the profit I hope to gain from my books; it seems to me that that is the original reason for which books are, or should be written. I am fond of poetry and history and have always been searching for facts and comparing dates and figures.

"Forest Queen," where have you disappeared to? If you live near Ovid, it must be that we are neighbors; I wish we were and might meet.—"Daisy," N. Y.

I have read The Blade for several years and taken a great interest in the M. G. R. young people. If Miss Prudence will invite me in, and give me a seat at the round table, I will tell you of some of the pleasant things we have to enjoy up here in Michigan.

The south end of this county ends in a group of lakes where there is always good fishing, the fish having been planted by the government. There is ample room for a thousand tents, so you can all come at a time if you wish to enjoy this sport. There are patches of blackberries, huckleberries and raspberries, and a very fragrant shrub called sweetfern. The water is clear and pure, and the fresh north wind that favors us is bracing and delightful during the summer months.

To all the M. G. R's. and Miss Prudence a hearty invitation is given to visit us. Just write to the Chaperone for my address, and I will meet you.—J. E. R., Mich.

"Maudie," Ill., introduces herself by inviting us all to picnic at her home on the banks of Lake Michigan, promising to provide plenty of refreshments. She asks where "John, Jr." is, and fears so much praise as he has received for his story has made him shy.

She also says some nice things about "Illinois" and "Missie."

Dear Miss Prudence, is there room in your happy company for an old maid, who isn't so old that she has forgotten her youth? If so, she will try to overcome the timidity of a maiden lady, which has heretofore kept her away, and try to make herself agreeable. Without addressing any particular individual, she wishes to state that her favorite occupations are dish washing and darning.—"An Old Maid," N. Y.

LUCRETIA MOTT'S CHAIRS.

One of the charming recollections of the famous Quaker preacher, Lucretia Mott, was of the wide and beautiful hospitality of the home of her childhood in Nantucket.

Little Lucretia, as was the custom at that day, was not allowed at the table when guests were present; nevertheless she had her part in the gracious welcoming, her duty being to watch the great wood fire while the others were at supper, and to set the chairs in a circle about it, ready for the long, social evening afterward. To the child's mind, the open fire and the friendly circle of chairs became symbolic. When, later, her own home became the center of a hospitality far wider than her childhood could have imagined, she never forgot the friendly circle.

For years "Three-thirty-eight Arch"—her Philadelphia home—welcomed an endless procession of friends, strangers and the needy. When, finally, the burden of so many callers proved too much for her delicate health, a country home was decided upon, and the family all gathered for one last "good time" together. The situation was amusingly set forth in some rhymes written for the occasion:

Who constantly will ring the bell
And ask if they will please to tell
Where Mrs. Mott has gone to dwell?
The beggars.

Who never, never, nevermore
Will see the "Hons" at the door
That they've so often seen before?
The neighbors.

And who will miss, for months at least,
The place of rest for man and beast
From north and south and west and east?
Everybody.

The new home, a few miles from Philadelphia, was never quite the same as the old one; but there, too, to the end of Lucretia Mott's long life, a welcome awaited every one who cared to come. When she was very old, and too weak to sit through tea-time with her guests, she still would slip away to the parlor before lying down to rest, and arrange the chairs in a circle around the fire, ready for the evening's conversation, as the little girl in Nantucket had been taught to do so many, many years before.

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Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up the good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
531 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I think your Ointment the best ever made for all skin disorders."—L. Gilmore, Binghamton, New York.

A Frown and a Smile.

Such a silly little, foolish little, naughty little frown—
Too small to do the slightest harm, you'd think,
Yet the naughty little frown frowned the nursery pleasure down,
And made a pleasant room as black as ink.

Nurse scolded—Jamie sighed—
Kitten ran and baby cried—
(You scarcely can believe it, but it's true.)
Every smile was blotted out
With that naughty frown about—
Just think how much a little frown can do!

Such a pleasant little, happy little little smile—
Too small to do the slightest good, you say,
Yet that happy little smile kept the nursery all the while
As cheerful as the sunshine and as gay.

Nurse was singing like a bird—
Baby cooed and kitten played—
(You scarcely can believe it, but it's true.)
Everywhere that smile was spread,
It brought pleasure and content—
Just think how much a little smile can do!

—Theodosia F. Garrison.

A Marshmallow Roast On the Sea Shore.

Kathryn Clarke's thirteenth birthday, on the fifth of August, was the occasion of great excitement among the children at the pleasant summer resort known as Menauhant, on the southern shore of historic Cape Cod.

All the young people in the famous Travis Hotel, and in the cottages were invited to a marshmallow roast on the beach. During the afternoon there was a great hunt everywhere for sharp-pointed sticks on which to roast the sweets. As soon as it was dark, a big drift-wood fire was lighted on the beach, close to the water's edge, and the children rouped down the board walk eager for the toasting.

It was a picturesque sight. Overhead the sky was cloudy. Far away to the westward could be seen the lights of five big warships anchored off Wood's Holl. They were the famous Olympia, Brooklyn Alabama, Kearsarge and Massachusetts. Across the sound glittered the electric light at Cottage City, on Martha's Vineyard, while nearer at hand were the lights in the hotel and cottages at Menauhant.

Soon the big log was casting a ruddy glow upon the faces of the laughing children. There was an abundant supply of marshmallows, and each little guest was given a package of them. It was great fun to place the white candy upon the end of a long stick, sharpened to a point, and then hold it in the fire till the marshmallow was toasted to a delicate brown. It seemed to give a peculiar flavor to the little cooks, and the fun of toasting was greatly enjoyed as the fire grew brighter, the sparks flew and merry party were more distinctly seen in their different colored costumes, making a brilliant picture, as the little folks gathered around the blaze, or sat upon the broad white sand to eat the goodies so bountifully provided by Mrs. Clarke. Now and then, during a little lull in the laughing and merry jest, could be heard the low murmur of the ocean beating gently upon the beach, while across the dark waters flashed a warning beacon from the many lighthouses scattered along this dangerous coast. Overhead the clouds drifted away out to sea and the whole heavens were studded with stars. The air was so clear that the noble ships could saw its own reflection upon the water, making a broad white path that danced upon the ever-changing waves.

Then the big fire died down to a dull red glow, the children, surfeited with their goodies, went slowly back to their beds, there to dream of that wonderful marshmallow roast on the beach at Menauhant.

"TOASTING MARSHMALLOWS"

The Boy Who Cleaned Windows.

One of the world's successful men told some young men recently how, when he was a boy working in a hardware store, he wanted to leave when he was put to cleaning windows and the young girls he called on saw him at his menial occupation. The boy complained to his father, who advised him to do the cleaning and to do it to the best of his ability. "If you do whatever is given you to do to the best of your ability," said his father, "your employers won't find it profitable to keep you long at window-cleaning."

This little story reminds us of one which was related last week to the writer as a business man. A boy had come to him desiring a position. He was given one and all went well for a few days. Then the boy was set to work cleaning windows. His pride rebelled, he threw up his job and went home. In a few hours another boy appeared.

"I'm Jim's brother," he announced, "and I'd like to have his job. I'll clean windows or do whatever you want me to do."

"Jim's brother," added the gentleman, "has already had one raise in wages and is one of the best boys we ever had."—N. W. Christian Advocate.

Banner Puzzlers

For July.

Solutions—W. P. E., New York—Metta.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an eminent American statesman, born in the West Indies, 1757. He was educated at Kings College (now Columbia College) and wrote several pamphlets that attracted considerable attention. He distinguished himself at the battle of White Plains, and at Monmouth. His greatest work was his effort to secure the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He died in 1804.

2—HALF WORD-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1—The son of Maha ajeel.
2—Dry, parched.
3—Border, edge.
4—An altar by the Jordan.
5—A consonant.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Divide 1,125 into three numbers which are to each other as 3, 5 and 7.

4—PRINTER'S PI.

"Or yell ni schart ew cleva denbib, at ton ot edl."

5—QUERY.

Who fired the first gun in the civil war?

6—QUOTATION.

Who said: "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am, the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to buy me."

Complete list sent by W. C. Mallett.

Answers to Puzzles of Aug. 7.

1—Geo. Louis Le Clerc, Comte de Buffon.
2—"A word to the wise is sufficient."
3—The eighth man pays $2.50 and 5-17ths. (See Chat.)
4—Words forming double acrostic: Tamah, Image, Yekel above, Nisan, Pisces, Titan, Elias, Helen.
5—The earliest record of wheat growing is on the plains of Armenia, where the plant at first existed as a native grass.
6—Archimedes said: "Give me a place on which to stand, and I will raise the world."

Chat.

The short solution sent by the author to the problem answered to-day is this: Divide the $4000 into 16 shares of $250 each, then add one more share for the eighth man, making 17 shares in all. Now divide the $4000 by 17 and we have for the last man's share, $235 and 5-17ths.

There was a fine class in attendance at the Cademy this morning, and the schoolmistress was correspondingly gratified.

A. P. W., we were afraid you had forgotten us. You need not fear to "butt in" as often as you like.

E. Umbaugh, the "mathematical boy" is very clever, and will be used to a special Column, shortly.

Perry Cross, cannot you come a little more regularly?

G. L. Brown, glad to see you again.

H. E. Clough, your solution was excellent, and proving that your mind's eye was so highly developed, the Schoolmistress hopes you will come often.

Marley Cranford, the "old standby" is always welcome.

W. P. E., you certainly "do be fainting," and while your reward is not great, the Schoolmistress' appreciation is great.

Give me the gospel of the fields and woods—
The sermons written in the book of books,
The sweet communion of the things of earth
Fresh with the warm baptism of the sun,
Give me the offertory of bud and bee,
The perfect carolling of happy birds,
Give me the creed of one of God's fair days
Wrought in the beauty of its loveliness,
And then, the benediction of the stars,
His eloquent ministers of light.
—The Outlook.

GAYNOR AND GREENE,

Capt. Carter's Accomplices, Set Free by a Canadian Court.

Quebec, Aug. 13.—Judge Caron today ordered the release from custody of Colonel John F. Gaynor and Capt. B. D. Greene, in the now famous extradition case.

There was a large attendance of both legal luminaries and spectators. Mrs. Gaynor, accompanied by a number of ladies, was present during the delivery of the judgment. Gaynor and Greene came into court with Sheriff Langelier. Judge Caron ascended the bench at 10:30 and began the reading of the very lengthy notes preceding his judgment. The judge referred to the case as of great importance, if only by reason of the unusual proceedings employed, and went on to say that he would only review his last two writs. He then read the petitions of the prisoners for writs of habeas corpus upon which the writ was issued in virtue of which the prisoners were taken out of the hands of Jailer Valee of Montreal, as well as the latter thereto and the writ itself. The events immediately preceding the issue of writs he also reviewed and went on to answer in Judge Andrews' opinion with regard to the sensational manner in which the prisoners' arrest was made here.

With regard to the attacks made upon himself, he was sure that the American government authorities and their agents could have had no hand in them. The notice of the American government's lawyers to Jailer Valee to attend the delivery of Judge Andrews' judgment was then noted, and Valee's compliance therein noted, that judgment ipso facto dispossessed Judge Andrews of the prisoners and under the circumstances he (Judge Caron) was quite justified in his subsequent issue of writs of habeas corpus addressed to Jailer Valee after he had taken possession of the prisoners following Judge Andrews' announcement.

Judge Caron next quoted authority for his issue of a writ of certiorari in his previous judgments and showed that the writ of habeas corpus nevertheless remained in force even without the extradition commissioner having pronounced upon the case, for the prisoner has always a right to question the justice of his being deprived of his liberty. American courts had taken a similar view in the case of a forger who was a fugitive from Quebec province.

His honor expressed the opinion that Judge Andrews' judgment quashing his own writ of habeas corpus did not decide the merits of the case notwithstanding the protestations of lawyers for the prosecution to the contrary, his writ in no way conflicted with Judge Andrews' judgment, for a prisoner may always renew his application providing that some new facts are stated, as had been done in the present case. One of these referred to the absence in warrants of the dates at which the offense was alleged to have been committed and the other an objection to the validity of the charge of conspiracy to defraud under the extradition treaty. To make the warrant valid the date of the offense, if committed, must be inserted in it to prove the commissioner's jurisdiction. Moreover, the exact crime with which the prisoners are charged and the proceedings to be taken against them, they have a right to know.

In the Eno case the offense with which the prisoner was charged in the extradition proceedings and that made elsewhere did not agree. In the present case there was a distinct discrepancy between the charges upon which the various true bills against the prisoners were obtained in the United States and between them and that made in the application for extradition. This, as well as the absence of dates in the warrant, he held to be distinctly fatal to the latter, and he therefore upheld the prisoners' claims and their objections to the warrants, maintained the writ of habeas corpus and ordered the release of the prisoners.

CARTER'S APPEAL.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 16.—Captain Oberlin M. Carter appeals to the American people to suspend judgment against him and likens himself to Captain Dreyfus of France, in a letter written to his chief counsel, Judge H. G. Stone, who is now in Duluth. Carter asks that his desire be made known through the press to his fellow countrymen. In the letter he says:

"I wish to say that all the evidence shows that I have never stolen a single cent from the government, nor ever received a cent paid by the government to Gaynor and Greene, nor to any other contractor. I am prepared to show where I got every cent of money which I ever had or ever spent."

GEN. J. H. SMITH.

Portsmouth, O., Aug. 13.—Judge James Bannon, brother-in-law and attorney of General Jacob H. Smith, has made the following statement:

"General Smith probably will reside in Portsmouth for about a month. During that time he will be engaged in formulating his official report, to be transmitted immediately to the war department, and necessarily will devote little time to his personal interests.

"This report, however, will contain a complete description of the conditions which confronted the American troops in the Philippines, the hardships they suffered, the atrocities of the natives, the circumstances leading to the giving of those famous order, in fact every detail of its campaign, and will be in the form of a complete vindication of Gen. Smith's conduct.

"Among other things General Smith will take action until he consults many of his friends among the officers of the regular army. He will be in attendance at the reunion to be held at Washington, beginning September 15, and will there map out his plan of action with them.

"The sentence of the court-martial was that General Smith be admonished for his order. President Roosevelt seems to have construed the word as meaning reprimanded.

"I have said it once, but before I am through I will repeat many times—the president had no legal or moral right to increase the sentence of the court-martial.

"I have advised the general, and will continue to advise him to go into the contest with heart and soul. Under the circumstances, his army friends can do no less, for they are more vitally interested than he. Many of them are now importuning him to begin action at once."

JEWS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 18.—According to statistics based on the number of Jewish burials recorded by the board of health and compiled by the Jewish world, the Hebrew population of New York city is estimated at 584,788. In Manhattan every fourth man or woman is a Jew or Jewess.

The Jewish burials amounted in 1901 to 7,505, and as the death rate in the most congested Jewish district is a little over 30 per thousand, this implies a population of 333,133 in the middle of 1901. Since that time no less than 29,000 Jews have arrived at New York and stayed here, while by natural increases of births over deaths another 12,400 would be added up to August 1 of this year, making a grand total of 584,788. The number of Jewish marriages in Manhattan alone in 1901 was 5,062, which, at a very high marriage rate of 20 per thousand, would imply a population of 506,200, to which has to be added the 70,000 Jews of Brooklyn and the increase by immigration and excess of births, as before.

THE PHILIPPINE BOYS.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Aug. 13.—Battle flags are flying in Council Bluffs to-day, and the air resounds with martial music. Thousands of veterans, young and old, are to be seen about the streets and other outward indications are abundant that a great military gathering is on the tapis. The occasion is the third annual reunion of the National Society, Army of the Philippines, which was formally opened

GEN. LOYD WHEATON.

to-day and will continue through the remainder of the week. Many officers of high rank are taking an active interest in the reunion, among the number being General MacArthur, General Charles King, General Irving Hale, General Lloyd Wheaton and others.

To-day's proceedings consisted of addresses of welcome and responses, and the work of organization. President Donald Morse, jr., and Secretary Sumner Knox greeted the visitors on behalf of the Iowa veterans, and response was made by General Francis Green, president of the national society. Messages of greeting were received from President Roosevelt, Senator Beveridge and others. The roll call showed a large attendance, particularly from Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan and Ohio.

A parade, campfire, sham battle, banquet and review are features of the three days' entertainment program. Much interest is manifested in the sham battle, which will be a typical Philippine fight. The soldiers representing the American forces will cross a shallow lagoon on the shores of Lake Manawa, to an island, where the soldiers representing the Philippines are to be hidden in the willows and rushes.

ROYALISTS

Fomenting Disturbances Over Closing of the Schools.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The semi-official announcement made after yesterday's cabinet meeting, that the royalists are directing the agitation against the closing of religious schools in Britanny, has evoked considerable comment. Catholic leaders and the Catholic press deny that the movement is anti-Republican. Count Albert De Mun, who, with Abbe Gayraud, is the guiding spirit of the resistance in Finisterre, declare that the movement is entirely spontaneous on the part of the people themselves, and that not an act nor a shout has occurred in Britany to justify the allegations that a royalist conspiracy exists. Count Albert De Mun says the Marsellaise has been sung everywhere and that it is evident the government is embarrassed by the situation, and has invented the royalist scare in order to create a diversion.

Francois Coppee, in an interview, expressed a similar opinion in more violent and picturesque language. The Patrie says it is rumored that the government intended to arrest the royalist senator of Finisterre, M. De Chamaillard. Ministerialist organs assert that the government possesses curious information as to the manner in which the Breton peasants were deluded into a belief that they could successfully resist the republic.

The situation at St. Meen and Folgoet remains unchanged. An important pilgrimage to Folgoet took place to-day, on the occasion of the Feast of the Assumption, 25,000 gathering from the surrounding country. Processions from near-by villages arrived during the morning, headed by priests bearing crosses and banners and chanting.

Admiral De Cuverville, Abbe Gayraud, who is a member of the chamber of deputies, and Councillor Soubigon have addressed a protest to the premier, M. Combes, on account of the allegations of royalism, saying:

"We protest against the attempt to give political character to the demonstrations of an indignant public conscience. While applauding the legitimate protests of the population who are grateful to the sisters, we shall continue to strive to prevent acts of violence. Long live the liberal republic."

Brest, France, Aug. 14.—Soldiers and gendarmes left here last evening to protect the commissaries in closing religious schools at Plougonvelin and Plounoguer, Finisterre, and the schools were closed this morning, despite protests by inhabitants of the towns. It was rumored at first that the troops were going to St. Mein and Folgoet, and the peasantry flocked to those places remaining on guard until 6 o'clock this morning, when it was learned that the soldiers had gone to Plougonvelin and Plounaguer. At Ploudaniel the barricade of carts, which barred the way to the Sisters' school, has been replaced by a net work of barbed wire and pointed stakes, have been driven into the ground to injure the horses of the gendarmes. In addition a moat has been dug in front of the school door and filled with filth.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The cabinet met at the Elysee palace to-day. The premier, M. Coombes, communicated reports on the situation in Finisterre, one of them being from the superior of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, to which the religious sisters belong. In this report the superior said the sisters had been ordered twice to leave their schools, but these orders had not been obeyed, owing to the opposition by the peasantry and by the owners of the properties in which the schools are situated. Continuing, M. Coombes declared that official reports showed that the agitation over the closing of schools in Finisterre was purely a royalist movement. There had been grave occurrences, said the premier, which came within the penal laws, and which would result in prosecutions, instructions for which had been sent to the procurer-general.

TIEN TSIN TURNED OVER.

Tien Tsin, China, Aug. 16.—The turning over of the government of the city of Tien Tsin to the Chinese authorities was completed yesterday with considerable ceremony. Yuen Shi Ki, viceroy of Pe Chi Li, arrived in the morning and was received by a guard of honor of Chinese troops. After meeting the foreign commanders in the city, the viceroy was given a lunch as the guest of the city council, and the employes of the council formally handed over the city government. The day's proceedings closed with a banquet to Yuan Shi Kai.

New Ruler of Ireland.

Dublin, Aug. 16.—The Earl of Dudley was sworn in this afternoon as lord lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to Earl Cadogan, resigned, in the council chamber of the castle.

BOER GENERALS

Visit King Edward on Board His Yacht.

Southampton, Aug. 16.—Generals Botha and DeWet and DeLary arrived here this morning and met with a great reception both from government officials and the public. The Boer generals looked remarkably well and evidently were much pleased at the heartiness of the welcome accorded them. Soon after landing they boarded the steamship Nigerin, where Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, Earl Roberts and Gen. Lord Kitchener greeted them. They were also introduced to Mrs. Chamberlain and Lady Roberts, with whom they chatted for some time.

Official arrangements had been made to permit the generals to witness the naval review, but after a conference with Abraham Fisher, the former Boer delegate, who came from The Hague, it was announced that they intended to proceed direct to London in order to reach Holland as speedily as possible. The generals go to Holland to pay their last respects to the memory of General Lucas Meyer, who died of heart disease on August 8. Gen. DeWet, in conversation here, confirmed the statement that he and his companions will visit the United States before returning to South Africa.

Great Ovation in London.

London, Aug. 16.—The Boer generals reached London in the course of the afternoon and were loudly cheered in the streets. Asked why they had declined the government's invitation to witness the naval review the visitors remarked that they were "too tired after the long war and needed rest." It is still uncertain whether or not they will return to Cowes and see the king.

The scene at the railroad station on the arrival of the Boers was remarkable. An enormous crowd of people gave them a welcome as hearty as given to Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener when they arrived here from South Africa. Shouts of "Good old DeWet," "Our friends the enemy," and "Brave soldiers all," were frequently heard amidst salvos of cheers. General DeWet was fairly cornered by a mob and had to be rescued by the police, who by sheer force cleared a line of retreat for him.

London, Aug. 18.—The Boer generals, Botha, Dewet and Delarey, who reached here Saturday from South Africa, left London at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning for Cowes, Isle of Wight, to see King Edward on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

The hour of their departure from London was kept secret, consequently the streets were deserted when the three generals, accompanied by their secretaries, but by none of the ladies of their party, started for Cowes. They were stylishly attired in frock coats and silk hats.

Upon arriving at Southampton, the Boer generals were welcomed on board the commander-in-chief's yacht Wildfire, by Earl Roberts and General Lord Kitchener. They immediately visited King Edward on board the Victoria and Albert, and were then taken for a trip around the fleet in the Wildfire. They returned to London last evening, accompanied by Earl Roberts and General Lord Kitchener, who took leave of the Boers at Waterloo station.

In an interview with a representative of The Associated Press, General Botha's secretary described the visit to his majesty. He said that when the Boer generals boarded the royal yacht, King Edward came forward, and, after they had been introduced, shook hands with each of them. The Boers were highly pleased with their reception. After a brief and informal talk of a non-political character with King Edward, they were introduced to Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria.

The reception by his majesty lasted a quarter of an hour. The king spoke of "the gallant and brave manner" in which the generals had fought through the long and arduous campaign, and of "the consideration and kindness" with which the generals had treated Britain's wounded. His majesty expressed his warm wishes for their future. It was at the king's suggestion that the Boers took the trip around the fleet on board the Wildfire.

During the voyage from South Africa General Dewet did not mix much with his fellow passengers. He was engaged most of the time in writing his book on the South African war. In common with his colleagues, snapshot photographs were constantly being taken of him, and he was worried with requests for his autograph until he had to protest against the nuisance. General Botha, on the contrary, was extremely genial, and indulged in all the sports on shipboard. He was constantly in the smoking room, where he played cards. General Delarey, besides playing draughts, took keen pleasure in discussions with British army officers on board the steamer.

It is said that General Botha is greatly annoyed that his home at Vryheid has been annexed to Natal. The premier of Natal is reported to have offered General Botha a place in the Natal ministry, which the general has declined.

The refusal of the Boer generals to review the fleet at Spithead, or see King Edward Saturday, caused great exultation in the continental press, and undoubtedly upset the plans of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain had appeared extremely anxious that the generals should see no newspaper representatives before their visit to King Edward, and he accordingly caused instructions to be issued that no reporters be allowed on board the Wildfire or Nigeria, while very unusual restrictions were placed on all reporters.

The general impression is that Generals Botha and his companions declined the invitation to witness the review and see King Edward because it came direct from Mr. Chamberlain, but, on receiving the king's personal invitation for Sunday, they readily accepted.

TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.

Constantinople, Aug. 18.—The non-execution by the Turkish government of agreements reached long ago on several questions affecting the interests of American citizens has led to somewhat strained relations between the United States legation and the porte. The United States minister, John A. Leishman, has informed the latter that he will not discuss other matters until the terms of the settlements already agreed upon are carried out. Diplomatic circles anticipate further undue delay and that this may possibly lead to a sharp reminder from the United States.

JAPAN HUNTING TROUBLE.

London, Aug. 13.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Globe says that Japanese naval officers on their own responsibility, have landed guns, constructed a battery and posted guards on the island of Kothnes, and that Corean officials who were sent to investigate, were driven away by the Japanese.

Fight With Shans.

Bankok, Aug. 15.—Great anxiety prevailed here because no telegram had been received from Europeans in the north since nine days ago when the Shans attacked Lakon and were repulsed, but now the telegraph line is open and official reports are reassuring. French troops, after a record journey, occupied Phrae, and it is reported the Shans were defeated with a loss of 200. The danger is believed to be over and the Europeans are unmolested.

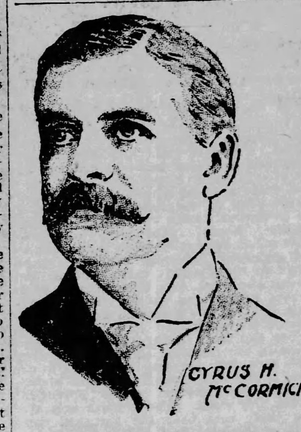
Small Church Collection.

Rome, Aug. 16.—The Assumption day collection in all the churches of Rome aggregated only $5,000, much less than had been expected.

Official organ of United Mine Workers claims end of fourteenth week of anthracite strike finds miners more confident of victory than ever.

THE HARVESTER TRUST

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Cyrus Hall McCormick is president of the newly organized International Harvesters' Company. He is the son of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the famous reaping



CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

machine which bears his name. Mr. McCormick was born in Washington, D. C., and was graduated from Princeton in 1879. Since that time he has been connected with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of which he has been president since 1884. He is one of Chicago's most influential business men, and has been prominent in club life, particularly in that of the Commercial Club.

COMPLICATIONS

Between Colombia and the British Government.

Panama, Colombia, Aug. 18.—The British cruiser Phaeton, as cabled to the Associated Press yesterday left here hurriedly on Saturday, and it was believed that she had sailed for Buenaventura, in the department of Caucua. Inquiries made by the correspondent of the Associated Press regarding the warship's sailing, show that serious international complications may arise at Buenaventura, where the Colombian authorities have been endeavoring to compel the agents of the British steamer Ecuador, owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool, to transport troops to the isthmus. It was at the request of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company that the Phaeton left Panama for Buenaventura, where the Colombian government has assembled 2,000 troops under General Valazco, intended to reinforce the army in this vicinity, and the government officials at Buenaventura threatened to compel the steamer Ecuador, which was at that port to transport the reinforcements to Panama. The agents of the line, however, refused to embark the troops and appealed to the company's representative here, who in turn placed the matter before the British consul with the result that the Phaeton was sent to Buenaventura to protect British interests.

The action of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company in refusing to transport the troops has caused indignation in Colombian government circles. A high official who was interviewed on the subject said that a contract was made by the government in 1889 with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, by which the government granted many liberal concessions to the company, such as exemption from the tonnage and other taxes imposed by the national government.

In conclusion, the high official of the Colombian government, referred to, said that the present refusal of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company to transport Colombian troops here may be sustained by the presence of a British warship at Buenventura, but, nevertheless, it is a clear violation of the contract between the Colombian government and the steamship company, made in good faith by the government which has faithfully adhered to its agreements.

In government circles it is claimed that the non-arrival of the reinforcements of troops from Buenaventura will prolong the revolution on the isthmus.

There is no doubt that the government will bring suit against the company. An eminent lawyer has already left Panama for Bogota, the capital, to present and sustain the government's claim, which, according to the terms of the contract, must be decided by the Colombian courts.

CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.

Falmouth, Eng., Aug. 15.—Captain Newman and his son, Edward, arrived here last night in the 38-foot kerosene launch Abicle Abbott Lowe, in which they sailed from New York July 9. Captain Newman said: "The launch has proved herself a noble boat, but we experienced awful times since we left New York. Several times, in terrible gales, we nearly lost our drag anchor, owing to the gear chafing away. We voyaged 3,103 miles. We had great trouble with the kerosene because the tanks which held it broke and the oil flooded the cabin. My son became ill and homesick. I suffered greatly from exposure and long sitting in one position. We spoke the American line steamer Kroonland August 1 in mid-Atlantic. After this we encountered a series of most severe gales, and the hardships were so great that I feared we would not survive. We did not speak another vessel until August 13, when we met a fisherman 90 miles off the Scilly Islands. Those last 90 miles were the longest I ever ran in my life. I would not hesitate, however, to try the voyage again."

The voyagers rarely used the sail on the launch. Captain Newman lost thirty pounds in weight on the trip, but his son seems to have derived benefit from the experience.

CHINA WILL EXHIBIT.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.—Liu Kun Yi, Chang Chih Tung and Yuan Shai Kai, viceroys respectively of Nan Kin, Hankow and governor of Pe Chi Li, in separate conferences with T. S. Sharretts, tariff commissioner for the United States, have concurred in making two significant and unequivocal declarations. The first is that the critical time has arrived when China must make a supreme effort for the promotion of commerce and friendly intercourse with America and Europe, the second declaration is that as an evidence of her good faith in this intention and her appreciation of the generous policy of the United States toward her China will make an unprecedented exhibition at the St. Louis exposition.

A QUEER DELUSION.

London, Aug. 18.—Time expired South African soldiers have been the victims of a curious delusion which is causing the officials of the United States embassy considerable annoyance. Former British soldiers who have served against the Boers have been applying in numbers at the embassy for enlistment in the American army in the Philippines. They all tell the same story, saying a report was in circulation at Cape Town and Durban that the United States was enlisting ex-British soldiers for service in these islands. At the London embassy scores of applicants have already been turned away greatly disappointed.

FLEET REVIEWED

King Edward Closed the Coronation Festivities.

Portsmouth, Aug. 14.—King Edward completed the program of the coronation festivities to-day by reviewing the fleet for the first time since his accession. From a spectacular point of view the assemblage of a hundred and odd warvessels in the roadstead off Spithead was a magnificent show, but to those looking beneath the brilliant veneer of paint and polish it was evident that the united strength of the fleet was by no means formidable. The lines of ships were thickly dotted with ineffectives. Among these may be mentioned the third-class cruiser Calliope, of Apia fame, while others were such relics as the battleships Devastation, Dreadnaught, Camperdown and Edinburgh, which are classed by some experts as absolutely dangerous to their crews, while some of the nominally effective fighters are still armed with muzzle-loaders. It must be pointed out, however, that the display represented merely the home fleet, not a single vessel having been withdrawn from a foreign station to participate in the pageant.

The day opened fine. There was an immense influx of visitors. The waters of The Solent were covered with pleasure craft of every variety, from the tiny canoe to the big excursion steamer, and every vantage point on shore was covered with spectators. At 8 a. m., in response to a signal, the fleet broke out flags, and in the space of a minute the lines of black hulls were transformed into parti-colored lanes of fluttering bunting.

Simultaneously the pennant of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, was flung out from the peak of the Royal Sovereign which to-day acted as flagship of the fleet. Five other admiral flags were also in view in different sections of the parade. The five lines in which the fleet moved were located midway between the Isle of Wight and the mainland.

The great naval parade off Spithead is filling columns of the London papers with indictments of the admirality as well as panegyrics of the magnificent pageant. William Laird Clowes, the naval critic and historical writer, who is unquestionably an authority on comparative naval statistics and who cannot be classed as an alarmist, writes that while there are a dozen very efficient battleships off Spithead and a few cruisers, all comparing favorably with those of the best foreign construction, the bulk of the great fleet is merely an "exhibition of flags, paint and gilding and the majority might well be built of cardboard, as they are more dummies, too feeble to fight and too slow to run away."

The admiralty is also coming in for scathing criticism on acount of the overcrowding of transports. Returning colonial troops from Cape Town, on the steamers Britannic and Drayton Grange, going to Australia, were devastated with measles, pneumonia and pleurisy. The stories of filthy quarters and inadequate medicine and food rival anything charged in connection with the "fever ships," which arrived at Camp Wycoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, after the war with Spain. Official statements from the admiralty all deny overcrowding, but the fact remains that after indignant protest from Australia the transport Aurania, then on the eve of sailing for Cape Town, before proceeding, disembarked 520 officers and men, thus admitting that the ship was overcrowded.

PALMA'S CABINET.

Secretary of Agriculture Terry Presents His Resignation.

Havana, Aug. 19.—At the meeting of the council of secretaries, yesterday, Emilio Terry, secretary of agriculture, presented his resignation. It was not accepted. Senor Terry will have four days in which to reconsider his step.

The resignation of Senor Terry was commented upon variously yesterday in the local press. El Hundo says Senor Terry resigned because he became disgusted with "the weak policy of the government, and because President Palma has not followed the plan he outlined when he landed at Gibara."

Senor Terry himself says he resigned for family reasons and because he desires to go to Paris.

The Diario De La Marina says: "The resignation of Senor Terry is a triumph for the radicals."

The Lucha says: "Senor Terry backed Senor Diaz, secretary of public works, in the Castenado concession, which is a scandal, and the rest of the cabinet would not concur, consequently the secretary of agriculture resigned. Senor Diaz should also resign."

La Discussion says: "The resignation of Senor Terry is due to the fact that the house of representatives delayed the approval of his plans to assist Cuban agriculture, and of the $4,000,000 loan to be devoted to this end."

ATTACKS ON PALMA.

Havana, Aug. 6.—During the last few days several Havana newspapers have been making violent onslaughts upon the chief executive of the republic, accusing him of incompetency, ignorance and weakness in not having as yet done anything useful for the country. The Lucha claims that President Palma's promises to treat the various elements in Cuba alike have not been kept, and declares that what the executive wants is to govern without law and to ignore the constitution. The paper says that in spite of the repeated requests of congress President Palma has not yet presented the budget.

The Discussion says that congress is wasting time lamentably and declares that a number of laws have been delayed either in the house of representatives or in the senate. Congress must do more work, says the paper, or the session will pass without the accomplishment of anything for the vital interests of the country.

In the house of representatives to-day it was voted that none of the fortresses or arsenals of the Cuban republic could be leased or sold by the government.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

London, Aug. 16.—It is likely to be 1904 before any of the scholars who receive appointments under the terms of the will of the late Cecil Rhodes will arrive at Oxford University. The executors of the will find so many intricate details to be arranged that there is little hope of getting the curious system working earlier. George Robert Parkin, principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, who has been appointed by the executors to prepare a plan for the allotment of the scholarships provided for in the will and who left London August 12 for New York, will make a tour of the British colonies to ascertain the views of the local authorities and report thereon. The executors will then draw up regulations governing the eligibility of candidates for scholarships and with regard to other matters involved in the bequest. So many complicated questions have been submitted for decision to the executors by governors and colonial premiers that they feel it would be unwise to expedite matters without a thorough knowledge of the opinions of all the various shades of thought and nationality embraced in Mr. Rhodes' scheme.

Albanian and Macedonian outrages believed to be due to secret protection afforded by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

CARMENCITA DEAD.

New York, Aug. 16.—Carmencita, the Spanish dancer, who made a sensation a few years ago in the United States, is reported to have died at Rio Janeiro, the victim of yellow fever.

Carmencita flashed like a tropic bird upon the American public about fifteen years ago, and in one season had won a triumph of the first magnitude. She made her first appearance at Niblo's theater, and astonished and delighted

CARMENCITA.

her audience with a whirlwind of motion which made her the talk of the town in one night. Then came her tour of the continent, with its flood of money and reputation. But the public soon tired of the strange dancer with the Spanish name, and since then she has made only a fair living in small European and South American theaters.

SECRETARY SHAW

On the Tariff--Is Not the Breeder of Trusts.

Morrisville, Vt., Aug. 19.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, who attended school at this place when a boy, delivered an address here to-day. The secretary said in part:

"I have been quoted as opposed to a revision of the tariff. I have never opposed readjustment of the tariff. Whenever congress reaches the conclusion that the friends of protection are strong enough to conservatively modify certain schedules, so as to meet changed conditions and at the same time successfully resist the efforts of the opposition to revise the entire tariff law thus paralyzing business for a season, I am in favor of it. I have expressed some doubt, however, about the wisdom of instructing by resolutions or exacting pledges, from candidates for congress when the effect is liable to precipitate a protracted debate with very uncertain results.

"I have never seen the time, since I have given public questions consideration that I would not reduce the rate on quite a large number of items, nor would I not increase on other items. It is not likely that any member of either house of congress ever voted for a tariff bill entirely to his liking, nor is it probable that any President ever signed a bill that he would not have changed in some particular had it been in his power. I am willing to concede that conditions change, and that the old Morrill bill of the sixties, for instance, when the country was involved in war, would not be appropriate for us now, but I will not admit that the tariff is the mother of trusts, nor will I concede that a tariff for revenue only will destroy trusts on any other theory than that a fire in a wheat field will destroy Canada thistles.

Not Mother of Trusts.

"The protective tariff is not the mother of trusts, though it is the parent of conditions that makes it profitable for capital to combine and congenial for labor to organize. The Republican party in my state recently reaffirmed the tariff platform of 1900. This has caused considerable comment. It has been misrepresented, not quite as persistently but in the same way that the memorable speech of President McKinley at Buffalo has been misrepresented, misquoted, misconstrued and misapplied. This platform was unanimously adopted both years. It declares in favor of such changes in the tariff from time to time as becomes advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world. Is there anyone who is not in favor of such a change in the tariff from time to time as are advisable? I am willing the jury shall be polled on that proposition. So say we all. It also declares in favor of any modification of tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly.

"And again, we all say 'Aye' to the proposition. There may be quite a radical difference of opinion as to the truth of the implied admission that the protective tariff does afford shelter to monopoly, but there would be no difference of opinion about removing it if it did afford such shelter.

"A few days ago the butchers, in convention assembled, declared in favor of abolishing the tariff on cattle and meat to the end that this supposed shelter for the alleged meat trust might be removed; but I am disposed to think the good

Disastrous to Farmers.

farmers of my state would vote quite unanimously against such an experiment. Suppose we take the tariff off beef and then suppose the herds of cattle from Mexico and South America are brought in by the hundred thousands. They will find their way to the stock yards and the butchers will be compelled to bid against the packers then as now. So, the removal of the tariff on live stock and meat would not restore the butchers to business. It might ruin the farmers by the packers could stand it; for nothing less than organized capital could enter the import meat business with packing houses in foreign countries, refrigerating ships and other expensive equipment. I happen to know that at least one and I understand two of the big packing houses, have had men looking into the South American field for more than two years. The farmer, as it is, has ample reason to be appreciative.

"I have taken occasion to look this matter up since reading of these resolutions and I think I can find reason for the present price of meat other than the protective tariff. I find that there were received at the stock yards in Chicago in the month of July, 1902, 65,000 less beeves and 100,000 less hogs than in the same month one year ago. That means 7,000 less animals per day. The Q road alone, during the entire month brought from the southwest, where the corn crop was a failure last year, 1,000 less fat steers per day this year than last. Let no one understand this to be a defense of the packers or an extenuation of their offense. A suit is now pending against them and if the allegations of the petition are sustained, and that seems probable they are going to have trouble and it will take a very much more acute form than it would to say to the farmers of the United States that their industry shall be opened to competition from the unlimited ranges of South America."

The secretary appealed for election of a Republican congress. Then, he said, let the representatives from all sections of the country get together, and if they can agree upon one or a dozen items in the present tariff schedule that can be reduced, let it be done and done without three months' acrimonious debate.

MONROE DOCTRINE

Invoked by President Castro in His Note to Germany.

Willemstad, Curacao, Aug. 16.—A memorandum has been delivered to the German minister in Caracas, Venezuela, and confidentially to the representatives of all the friendly powers. This memorandum was answer to the note transmitted last December by Ambassador Von Holleben to the United States government. The German note was not officially known to President Castro until the present time. The kaiser's government in that notified the United States of its intention to occupy a Venezuelan port in order to enforce payment of the German claims.

President Castro's official answer to that note is regarded by members of his government as a strong document. He contends that Germany has not respected Venezuela's right to legislate both for Venezuelan citizens and for foreigners residing in Venezuela.

Castro insists that the claims of the Germans and other foreigners for damages during the civil war should be presented to and decided by Venezuelan courts.

Germany maintains that satisfaction cannot be obtained in that way, owing to the well known and peculiar characteristics of Venezuelan courts, which are President Castro's instruments. The kaiser's government contends that the claims should be settled by conferences between a German diplomatic agent and the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs and in case of disagreement the matters should be referred to The Hague international court of arbitration.

President Castro's memorandum declares that the German claims have been exaggerated and contains a list of references to authorities on international law to support the government's argument. It is declared that Germany has not made a legal argument, but simply a series of demands, to the validity of which Venezuela objects.

In conclusion, the Venezuelan memorandum says that the government presents to the German empire and to the friendly powers its protest against the ideas, imputations and purposes of the German note of December 11, and declares that this protest is necessary. It asserts that Venezuela, as an independent nation, objects to the motive of Ambassador Holleben's communication to the United States government, and considers that the note, in its political aspect and general character, affects the integrity of the rights of the American hemisphere—an integrity which all American republics must uphold and for the strengthening of which two international congress have met through the influence of the United States.

BARCELONA'S FALL.

Great Advantage Given to the Revolutionists.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 14.—The fall of Barcelona into the hands of the Venezuelan revolutionists has put renewed strength into their campaign. The committee here having in charge the interests of the latter party is enthusiastic over this new success. The revolutionists now hold the custom ports of Ciuda de Bolivar, Guiria Cano Colorado, Coro, Carupano and Barcelona. It is probable that Cumana will be captured to-day.

In view of this situation the committee proposes to address at once a memorandum to foreign nations asking that the revolutionists be recognized as belligerents.

It is generally understood that Great Britain and one other nation have intimated that they favor granting the request even in advance of such action.

Washington, Aug. 14—Under date of Wednesday, August 13, Minister Bowen at Caracas reports to the state department that the situation there is very critical. At the time of filing his dispatch he had heard nothing from the Cincinnati or the Marietta. He says the sacking of Barcelona continues and that much valuable property is being destroyed.

At the navy department a cablegram has been received from Commander McLean, reporting the arrival of the Cincinnati at Barcelon, The Marietta is at Port of Spain, Trinidad, and is subject to the orders of Commander McLean.

Threatening Cumana.

New York, Aug. 18.—Venezuelan revolutionists, under the command of General Morales, are threatening the town of Cumana, says a Herald dispatch from Port au Spain. General Velutini, who endeavored to reach Barcelona before its capture by the insurgents, is hastening with its troops to reinforce the government garrison in Cumana.

The capture of Barcelona was effected after several days fighting by 800 revolutionists commanded by General Monagasa. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured. More than 200 government soldiers were taken prisoners.

IT WAS A FAKE.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—A story disputing the existence of a race of white men on Mindanao island is told by C. G. Stone, who was recently a member of the army engineering corps in the Orient and who has just returned. Stone was commissioned by Captain Baldwin to make a tour of the island with the purpose, in part, of ascertaining the truth of the reports that a race of people distinct from the typical Moros inhabited the interior portions of Mindanao. Stone declares that the statement made as to the existence of native white men on the island are not founded on fact. He met many persons whose facial characteristics denoted Caucasian ancestry, but his inquiries led to the development that these lighted-hued people were descended from Castilians who had long ago settled in Mindanao and had married native women.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

Manila, Aug. 18.—Cholera reports show few cases of the disease here but a large number in some provinces. The total number of cases reported to date is 23,636, with 17,581 deaths. Estimating the cases which have not been reported to the authorities the total number is believed to have reached 30,000.

Capture of Manila.

Manila, Aug. 13.—The fourth anniversary of the capture of the city of Manila, which was surrendered to the American forces on August 13, 1898, was observed as a general holiday.

WHISKY BARREL EXPLODED.

Gallipolis, O., Aug. 16.—Merchant D. W. Howard, of Waterloo, took an empty whisky barrel home with him yesterday. The barrel was thrown off on the front porch, and Alvin Sprinkle, Trellis Hixon and Hickey Depriest, boys from seven to thirteen years of age, began an investigation of the barrel. A match was lighted and thrown inside, when an explosion followed. The Sprinkle boy was badly burned and will lose an eye, while the other boys were burned. The front glass of the store was demolished and pieces of the barrel were blown several rods.

GERMAN PRINCE

Wants to Give Up the Throne and Marry an American.

New York, Aug. 14.—Miss Gladys Parker Deacon, whose refusal to marry the German crown prince morganatically led to a quarrel between Prince Frederick and his father, the prince declaring that he would marry her and give up the throne, is the second daughter of the late Edward Parker Deacon, of New York and Boston. She is 20 years old. She is tall and has a slender and graceful figure. Her features and head are pronounced absolutely beyond criticism by the artistic brotherhood, even when indged by the severest examples of

MISS GLADYS P DEACON.

classic beauty. Her eyes are large and of a deep gray and are tinged with violet, while her eyebrows are arched, delicately penciled, and several shades darker than her hair, which is of the purest and deepest golden. She speaks French and German. Her debut was at the Vanderbilt-Marlborough wedding, at which she was a bridesmaid. The crown prince met her at the Duchess of Marlborough's in England. There the prince gave her a ring and a number of presents, and after his return to Germany is said to have written her a letter every day.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The Matin, which has been publishing the story of an alleged secret betrothal between the Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany and Miss Gladys Deacon, daughter of Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon, to-day ceases publication of the story in consequence of a letter from Mrs. Deacon as follows:

"I have read with the most profound sadness the Matin's articles. I know better than any one the real character of the very brief relations during that meeting of 48 hours at Blenheim, the home of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, brought about between the crown prince and my daughter, who are both children. It required considerable imagination to transform the matter into a state affair."

DIVORCE SENSATION.

New York, Aug. 16.—Elliott Fitch Shepard is being sued for divorce. He is a son of the late Elliott F. Shepard and, on his mother's side, a grandson of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and a cousin of Cornelius, Alfred Gwynne and Reginald C. Vanderbilt. He was married secretly on April 10, 1897, to Mrs. Esther

MRS. ELLIOTT P. SHEPARD.

Potter, who had formerly been on the stage and had sung in the chorus in Rice's Evang

TREATY WITH CHINA

Important Commercial Advantages Obtained by U. S.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The state department has received a dispatch from T. S. Sharretts, the treasury expert, who was commissioned by the state department to negotiate a treaty between the Chinese government and the United States, that the treaty was signed on August 15 and that he would sail for the United States on the first steamer.

The announcement contained in Mr. Sharrett's brief dispatch to the state department brings to a successful conclusion negotiations which have been in progress for many months for a tariff treaty between China and this country. It was stipulated as one of the peace agreements between China and the foreign powers, at the close of the boxer outbreak, that an entirely new fabric to trade treaties should be made. This carried out the purpose Secretary Hay had maintained throughout the preceding negotiations for an "open door," the desire being to open up foreign communications with the interior of China and thus gain access to the vast markets of the empire. Following the conclusion of the peace arrangements Mr. Sharrett was selected to carry on the tariff negotiations in behalf of the United States. This selection was due to his long familiarity with tariff affairs, as he had assisted in the framing of recent tariff legislation before Congress and had also served as one of the general appraisers of New York. He went to China about a year ago and has since been engaged in working out the details of a tariff agreement. It was announced about a month ago that the British commissioners had concluded a tariff treaty with China and it was understood at that time that the British treaty would serve as a basis for similar treaties with the United States and other foreign countries. The state department was advised at the time that the rates on imports entering China were 12½ per cent and the export duties 7½ per cent. One of the most important provisions of the British-China treaty was that abolishing the likin tax. It is presumed similar rates were made in the American treaty, and that the likin tax is abolished as far as it relates to American goods in transit. The likin tax has been one of the most burdensome exactions of the antiquated Chinese system, as it was levied by the officials at various points through the interior, without uniformity, and often with less regard for commercial ends than for the enrichment of the unscrupulous local officials. The abolition of the likin tax will go far toward encouraging foreign trade and traffic in the interior of China.

Mr. Sharrett's dispatch is dated at Shanghai, and does not go into details regarding the treaty he has signed.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The new tariff which was signed by Mr. T. B. Sharretts, the United States commissioner for tariff revision in China, and by the representatives of six other nations, changes the present ad valorem tariff of China to specific rates. This is in accordance with the protocol.

The specific rate agreed upon is based upon the average value of products imported into China during the past twenty years. Under the terms of the protocol this change from ad valorem to specific rates does not need the signature of China. The change will no doubt make some slight difference in the rates of duty, but is not regarded as a revision of the tariff to any general extent.

It is expected that in a commercial treaty the tariff will be changed to a considerable extent. The commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate this treaty are Minister Conger, Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, and Mr. Feely. The treaty which they negotiate, it is expected, will be completed within a short time.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

President Has Practically Decided Upon the Commission.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Information has been received here to the effect that the President has practically decided to nominate six members of the present isthmian canal commission for service under the Spooner act authorizing the construction of the waterway. These members are Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Alfred Noble, George S. Morrison, Col. Peter C. Hains, William H. Burr and Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst. Messrs. Samuel Pasco, Lewis M. Haupt and Emory R. Johnson will retire at the conclusion of their present service. Prof. Haupt has already resigned.

The selection of these six members of the commission leaves but one additional choice to be made. It is said the President is favorable to the appointment of Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, whose term in the senate expires March 3 next. The constitution would prevent the nomination of Senator Jones until after his retirement from the senate because of the stipulation, "No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time." This would debar Mr. Jones from appointment until after March 3.

Senators Hanna and Spooner urged the selection of Admiral Walker to head the commission which shall construct the canal. The President entertains a high opinion of Admiral Walker's honesty and ability. He considers that he fills all the requirements specified in the law authorizing the building of the canal.

The Spooner act provides for a commission of seven members to construct the canal. They shall serve until the completion of the work, unless sooner removed by the President. It is further provided that "of the seven members of said commission at least four shall be skilled in the science of engineering, and of the four at least one shall be an officer of the United States army, and at least one other shall be an officer of the United States navy, the said officers, respectively, being either upon the active or the retired list of the army or of the navy."

The President believes the selections indicated satisfy the law and are the best that could be made.

LEGATION BUILDING AT PEKIN

Washington, Aug. 15.—Complying with the request of the secretary of state, the treasury department will detail an expert architect from the office of the supervision architect of the treasury to go to Pekin, China, to complete the plans and specifications for the new United States legation building there and superintend their construction. The French architect who performed a like service for his government, and who was engaged to plan and construct the building for the United States, has gone to France and will not return. As his plans were not altogether satisfactory, Minister Conger has asked that a competent architect be sent from the United States. The selection of a man will be made very soon.

Guarding Our Interests.

Washington, Aug. 16.—American interests in Venezuela are being guarded carefully by the navy. A cablegram was received at the department reporting the arrival to-day of the Cincinnati at La Guaira. Another dispatch reported the arrival this morning of the Topeka at Curacoa.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain. Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs. Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

KNOX FOR JUDGE

Believed He Will Succeed Shiras on the Supreme Bench.

Chicago, Ill. Aug. 18.—The Chronicle publishes to-day the following special from Washington:

"Attorney General Philander C. Knox will succeed George Shiras as associate justice of the United States supreme court. Justice Shiras, who reached the retiring age of 70 years last February, will have served ten years on the supreme bench next October and is then expected to step down to make way for Mr. Knox.

"Justice Shiras, unlike a number of his colleagues who have passed the retiring age, is not anxious to remain on the bench. He caused announcement to be made several months ago, that he desired to return to the practice of law and will take immediate advantage of the opportunity offered in October. Like the attorney general, he comes from Pittsburg, where he practiced law for twenty-six years previous to his appointment as associate justice of the supreme court.

"When President Roosevelt learned of Justice Shiras' desire to leave the bench he said he would appoint a Pennsylvania lawyer as his successor. Senators Quay and Penrose, with admirable promptness, produced a candidate in the person of J. Hay Brown, who is at present an associate justice on the supreme bench of the Keystone state. The senators repeatedly urged the President to promise the appointment of Justice Brown before congress adjourned and since then they have conducted a vigorous campaign in his behalf. They assume that inasmuch as a Pennsylvania lawyer is to be appointed they ought to name him. Since Senator Lodge was successful in having Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, from the Massachusetts supreme court, appointed to succeed Associate Justice George Gray their importunities in behalf of Justice Brown as the successor of Justice Shiras have redoubled. They feel that if Lodge can command so important a bit of patronage in behalf of Massachusetts they are entitled to as much for Pennsylvania. The President, however, declines to accept the view that a place on the supreme bench is senatorial patronage and has made up his mind to appoint Attorney General Knox.

"That the attorney general will accept is now asserted positively by several of his friends. A few months ago Mr. Knox was in doubt about the advisability of becoming a member of the supreme bench. He was desirous of returning to his law practice in Pittsburg at the end of his career as attorney general. Within a short time, however, he has severed his relations with the law firm of Knox & Reed, where he was identified for many years. He also sold his house in Pittsburg and caused all of his personal effects to be removed to Washington. He had previously purchased the Childs home in this city at a cost of over $100,000. The attorney general his indicated in other ways that he has made up his mind not only to return to Pittsburg but to make his permanent residence at the national capital. His relations with President Roosevelt have been unusually cordial and intimate. For a time after the death of McKinley he was in eclipse in common with all other members of the cabinet because of the ascendency of Secretary of War Root in the President's favor, but he soon changed this. For eight months he has enjoyed the President's confidence in even greater degree than Root. If President McKinley had lived former Secretary of State William R. Day, of Canton, at present judge of the United States circuit court, would have been Justice Shiras' successor."

JUDGE SHIRAS WILL RETIRE FROM THE BENCH

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 19.—"It is true that my father expects to retire from the bench of the supreme court early in the coming year," said George Shiras III.

"This is the first direct statement confirmatory of the report that Justice Shiras contemplated leaving the bench.

Speaking of his retirement, Attorney George Shiras III. said to-day:

"There is no particular reason behind the retirement except that my father believes that there is wisdom in the law passed by Congress enabling judges to retire when they have reached the age of 70 years.

"I do not know that a positive time has been set. One report, I see, says that he will leave the bench in April next. My opinion is that if he remains there that long he will continue in service until May when the adjournment of the court occurs."

FOREST FIRES DO IMMENSE DAMAGE

Ymir, B. C., Aug. 19.—One of the most disastrous fires which has ever occurred in West Kootenay is raging about Ymir. Many square miles of timber have been burned and a number of mine buildings wiped out. Wagon roads and bridges have been destroyed. From the Cyanide works of the Ymir Company to the Foghorn mine, a distance of five miles, every building has been destroyed. The cyanide plant was saved by the herculean efforts of employes, who dug holes, in which they immersed themselves up to their necks, while they handled the hose in short shifts. The buildings of the Wilcox and Black Rock mines were obliterated. At the former mine the men took refuge in the tunnels into which the wind blew the flames which ignited the timber. With a meagre supply of water the men kept the fire from spreading until danger was passed.

CZAR ACTUALLY ALARMED.

Vienna, Aug. 19.—A newspaper of Cracow, Galicia, publishes a report that the czar of Russia recently found on his desk a missive from a revolutionary committee threatening him with death unless he conceded constitutional government to Russia. The czar, according to the Cracow newspaper, was greatly alarmed.

OLD MINT SOLD.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The sale of the Philadelphia mint property was consummated to-day, the buyers being the Philadelphia Mint Realty Co., and the price $2,000,000. A quarter of a million has already been deposited to bind the contract. The rest of the money is to be paid within eighteen months. This property was put up at auction some time ago and the highest price offered was $1,500,000.

Electrical expert declared that current applied to murderers at Sing Sing is not fatal, and that men would be buried alive except for the autopsy.

I 500 DELEGATES

Present at the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 19.—Over 1,500 delegates gathered in the Auditorium to-day at the opening session of the thirteenth annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress. The morning session was devoted to welcoming the guests. The greetings of the St. Paul Commercial club, upon whose invitation the Congress met here, were given by President Boardman, of that

PRESIDENT JOHN SMITH.

body. Mr. Boardman gave way to Mayor Smith, who proffered the welcome of the city, after which Governor Van Sant performed a similar duty as chief of the state of Minnesota. Brief responses were made by President John Henry Smith, of Utah; Secretary A. F. Francis, of Colorado, and other officers and leading members of the congress.

The convention adjourned two hours for luncheon, and in the interval the delegations prepared their lists of representation on the committees. At the beginning of the afternoon session the committees were appointed, credentials examined and the convention regularly organized. These preliminaries occupied the greater part of the afternoon session.

The program for the session of the congress is only partially outlined. The executive committee has decided that it would not set any fixed time for the discussion of various topics. They will be taken up in order. As rapidly as one is exhausted another will be introduced. In this manner members will be able to devote time to each subject in the proportion that they are interested in it.

The largest and most notable delegations in the convention: Utah, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, California, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana and the Dakotas. The convention is made up of delegates selected thus: The governor of each state and territory appoints ten delegates, the mayor of each city one delegate, and an additional delegate for each 5,000 inhabitants, provided, however, that no

ARTHUR F. FRANCIS SECRETARY.

city has more than ten delegates; each county one delegate, through its executive officer; every business organization one delegate, and an additional delegate for every 50 members, provided, however that no such organization has more than ten delegates. The sessions are to continue through Friday, and, owing to the many subjects to be discussed and the number of speakers to be heard it has been decided to hold three sessions daily. Los Angeles, Seattle, Sacramento and New Orleans are candidates for next year's meeting of the congress.

ANTI-ADDICKS MEN IN CONVENTION

Dover, Del., Aug. 19.—The regular or anti-Addicks Republicans are holding their state convention in Dover to-day. The convention will nominate a candidate for representative in Congress and a candidate for state treasurer and auditor of accounts. All indications point to the renomination of Congressman L. Heisler Ball.

Delaware Republicans.

Dover, Del., Aug. 19.—The "regular" Republican state convention to-day named L. Heisler Ball for governor; state treasurer, Martin Burros; state auditor, P. B. Norman.

The platform endorses the administration of President Roosevelt, and pledges him the support of the Delaware Republicans for renomination in 1904. The platform makes no reference to the United States senatorship. The "Union Republicans," composed of the Addicks wing of the party, will hold a convention here on September 2.

ISLAND OVERWHELMED BY VOLCANIC ERUPTION

Yokohoma, Aug. 19.—The little island of Torishima was overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption between August 13 and August 15, and all the inhabitants, numbering 150 persons, were undoubtedly killed. The island is covered with volcanic debris, and all the houses on it have disappeared. The eruption is still proceeding, and is accompanied by submarine eruptions in the vicinity, which make it dangerous for vessels to approach the island. Torishima is one of a chain of islands extending between the Bonin Islands and Hondo, the biggest island of Japan.

AMBIGUITY IN THE WILL OF CECIL RHODES

London, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail this morning says the proving of the will of Cecil Rhodes will be still further delayed by the legal difficulty in getting Dr. Jameson substituted for W. T. Stead as residuary legatee, the effect of the codicil added by Mr. Rhodes being only to substitute Dr. Jameson for Mr. Stead as executor, but not as residuary legatee.

THE MILITIA

Ready to Quell Any Outbreak of Striking Miners.

Lansford, Pa., Aug. 19.—With all lights out, the train bearing General Gobin and his staff and the first battalion of the Twelfth regiment, under Major Gearheart, from Shenandoah, steamed quietly into this town about half an hour before daybreak this morning. After a consultation, lasting about ten minutes, between General Gobin and Superintendent Baird Snyder, of the local coal and navigation company, with regard to a suitable location for a camp, the battalion disembarked and in a few minutes were marching to the base ball park, situated on the western edge of the town.

During the day it is the intention to transfer the battalion to Manila park, about midway between Lansford and Tamaqua and the strikers' camp.

The soldiers came at the request of the sheriff of Carbon county. Contrary to expectations no attempt was made by the strikers to march to Nesquehoning.

The killing of Sharp is discussed on every street corner to-day and while the strikers denounce it as an unprovoked and coldblooded murder, the deputies and coal company officials declare the shooting was done in self defense.

EDWARD'S HEALTH

He Is In Better Physical Condition Than Before.

London, Aug. 18.—Eminent physicians declare that King Edward is a better man physically than he was a year ago. The strict regimen to which he has been subjected during his illness has had a good effect. His system has been purged of elements that might at any time have contributed toward bringing on a mortal illness. His habits have improved as well. He smokes less than he did formerly and this has banished, to some extent, the spectre of cancer that has so long haunted him. He now enjoys a cigar, a fact that is regarded as highly gratifying, for it is notorious that when the taste for tobacco forsakes a confirmed smoker he is far from being well.

The king is displaying excellent judgment in conserving his bodily powers. He is not only avoiding excesses of the appetite, but is so arranging his daily life, that while he gets exercise enough for all practical purposes, he escapes debilitating fatigue. The queen has developed into an excellent nurse. She is watchful of everything that her royal husband does. If he undertakes a task that may be too onerous she interposes her veto and the king, like a dutiful husband, obeys without a murmur. His change in this respect is most marked. Time was when he manifested an utter indifference to the wishes of his spouse and seemed to take satisfaction in thwarting her. Now he recognizes the value of her advice and the soundness of her judgment. The result is domestic harmony and a daily growing improvement in the king's condition, mental and physical.

COMMUNICATED BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

New York, Aug. 19.—The steamer Kronz Prinz Wilhelm, which arrived today from Bremen, came into wireless communication with the Nantucket station at 9 o'clock last night, when the news of the tragic death of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fair was imparted to Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Mrs. Vanderbilt was the sister of Mr. Fair. The Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. Vanderbilt's sister, and their mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and Mr. Belmont, were also among the passengers on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

APPLE GROWERS MEET.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 19.—A national congress of apple growers will be held next December at some point in the Mississippi valley. A committee having the matter in charge met at the Southern Hotel to-day and discussed the preliminary arrangements. There is a disposition to hold the congress in St. Louis, which is the recognized centre of the Mississippi valley apple region, provided suitable arrangements can be made regarding railroad and hotel rates, expenses of the meeting and prizes to be made for the best exhibits of fruit. The congress will be held under the auspices of the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Association, which embraces in its membership the leading commercial apple growers of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and adjoining states. In addition to considering questions pertaining to the improvement and protection of the trade, the congress will discuss spraying, cold storage, fertilization, freight rates and kindred subjects.

GONE TO EUROPE.

New York, Aug. 16.—Adjutant General H. C. Corbin and Major General S. B. M. Young sailed for Europe today on the steamship Vaderland to be present at the German military reviews which are to be held during the last days of August, and the first days of September. These two officers, together with General Leonard Wood, who is already in Europe, are official representatives of the United States and will be the guests of Emperor William.

General Corbin, before sailing, said that, although their mission was not primarily one of inspection, they would not be neglectful of any opportunity to pick up valuable ideas for the improvement of the American army.

NEW DESTROYER'S TRIAL.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—The new torpedo boat destroyer Chauncie returned to the yard of the Neafe & Levy Shipbuilding Company, after a successful trial trip. The figures "29.51" painted on the smoke stack, represented the maximum speed in knots attained by the destroyer on her trial. President Seddinger, of the shipbuilding company, says the Chauncie made an average speed of 26.40 knots in her four trial runs, and during the endurance trial of one hour she averaged 26.80 knots, or nearly one knot above the speed requirement. The speedy little vessel will be turned over to the government shortly.

ANDREWS FOUND GUILTY.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 16.—Frank C. Andrews, late vice-president of the wrecked City Savings bank, was this afternoon found guilty of misapplying the funds of that institution, after a trial that lasted four weeks, by a jury in Recorder Murphy's court. Attorney Kirchner at once notified the court that an appeal would be taken to the supreme court and a stay of proceedings for 60 days was granted. Although he was very nervous while the jury was out Andrews took the verdict calmly. At 1 o'clock the jury stood 8 for conviction and 3 for acquittal, one being undecided.

The verdict was brought at 2:15.

To Revise Army Lists.

Havana, Aug. 19.—President Palma has appointed General Maximo Gomez and General Mayia Rodriguez, formerly mayor of Havana, a commission to revise the Cuban army lists. They have been given five months to perform this work.

COLD INTERFERED

Corn in a Promising Condition Generally—Likely to Mature Before the Early Frosts Set In.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Following is the general summary of crop conditions issued weekly by the department of agriculture:

The week has not been favorable for the rapid maturing of crops in the northern district eastward from Missouri Valley, where it has been abnormally cool, with excessive rains in portions of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, while hot and generally dry weather prevailed in the southern states and the protected drouth continues in the Middle Rocky Mountain districts. Drouth has been relieved in Washington, and generally favorable conditions prevailed in the Pacific coast states although the week was unseasonably cool in that region, and showers interrupted grain harvest in Oregon during the fore part of the week.

Corn continues in very promising condition in the principal corn states in the more northerly portions of which, however, it has not matured rapidly under the low temperatures which prevailed during the week. The reports indicate that early corn over the northern portions of the corn belt will be safe from frost by September 1 to 15 and the late crop from September 15 to October 1, while over the southern portions of the corn belt some of the early corn is already matured, and the late will be safe by September 15 to 23.

Spring wheat harvest is nearly finished in the Dakotas, and has progressed under favorable conditions in Northern Minnesota, but was interrupted by showers in the southern portion of that state in which the crop generally has ripened slowly and unevenly. In Iowa wheat in shock has been injured, and a large percentage ruined by wet weather. Harvesting was also interrupted on the North Pacific coast, but is well advanced in Washington.

Further reports of damage to oats in shock are received from the Ohio and Upper Mississippi valleys. Harvesting is unfinished only in some localities in the more northely portions of the New England and middle Atlantic states.

Late cotton has improved in the Carolinas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and in portions of Missouri and Tennessee. In Alabama and Florida a light crop is indicated and in Georgia the outlook is so varied as to range from excellent to almost a complete failure. Rust and shedding are very generally reported throughout the belt with premature opening in portions of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

In Texas cotton is opening rapidly and picking is becoming general, but the crop has deteriorated on account of excessive heat, shedding, and ravages of bollworms and weevil. While some damage has resulted from the hot, dry weather in Oklahoma and Indian territory, where the crop is maturing fast and picking is in progress, a large yield of good quality is indicated.

Cutting and curing of tobacco progressed favorably and the crop has generally done well. While benefited by late rains in Kentucky the crop in that state has been permanently injured by drouth in some sections.

The reports respecting apples are favorable from New England, Michigan, Kansas, Oklahoma and portions of Illinois, Ohio and Virginia, and the outlook in Wisconsin is improved, while in Missouri the prospects are less favorable, and variable reports are received from New York. Elsewhere a light crop is indicated.

Plowing for fall seeding has progressed favorably over the northern portion of the southern states and portions of the Middle Atlantic states but dry soil has retarded this work in portions of the Ohio, central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys.

FIVE DIED IN THE FLAMES

New York Has Another Tenement House Horror.

New York, Aug. 19.—In a tenement house fire to-day at Thirty-fifth and Sixth streets, two women and three children were burned to death, another woman was burned severely about the body and the face, and a man had three ribs broken by jumping from a window to the pavement. The bodies of the dead women were burned beyond recognition. The injured woman is Mrs. Rosa Moses, and the name of the man who jumped is Mr. Jacob Moscovits. A woman named Mrs. Hannah Balothin could not be found after the fire and it was believed that one of the dead bodies found was hers.

Nathan Liebowits reported to the police that his four children, Mose, Julius, Lewis and Sallie, respectively 3, 5, 6 and 8 years old, were missing and a search of the building resulted in the finding of the badly burned bodies of two children, supposed to be Liebowits'.

The body of an elderly woman was also found.

NEPHEW OF THE BOSS SUSPENDED FROM OFIFCE

New York, Aug. 19.—Edward Croker, chief of the New York city fire department, was suspended from duty to-day by Fire Commissioner Sturgis.

Mr. Croker, who is a nephew of Richard Croker, had been absent on a vacation, but returned to the city yesterday, saying he did so to resume his duties on advice of his attorney. Mr. Croker said this advice was given because his name had been mentioned in connection with the hearing of charges against Chief of Construction Ryan, of the department. When the chief reached his office yesterday he found that a new lock had been placed on his desk, so that his key would not fit it, and that his letter books for three years past had been carried away.

SMALLPOX ON BOARD.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—For the first time in many years the yellow flag of the smallpox quarantine is flying from a ship in the Chicago harbor. Early today the Huron City, a big lumber freighter with a cargo of cedar ties, arrived in port from the Northern Michigan nineries and its officers notified the health authorities that smallpox had broken out on board. The boat will be held for a week and the cargo probably will be burned. Physicians of the health department are much interested in the quarantine, inasmuch as medical authorities recently have been exploiting the theory that many smallpox germs are carried from infected lumber camps in cedar logs.

William Zeigler cabled letter of credit to Evelyn B. Baldwin, the explorer, and advised him of plans for further expeditions.

Immigration bureau to keep records of arrivals and other data for purpose of assisting courts in work of naturalization of foreigners.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Aug. 6.—Weather conditions have been favorable and the country is a week nearer to realizing the largest harvest in its history. Fall trade in the northern and western sections has further expanded and in the west and northwest may be said to be in full career, with every sail drawing and nearly the best of outlooks both as regards agricultural yields and prices. The need of larger than usual quantities of money to move the crops is appreciated and confidence in the work of handling the crops with a minimum of friction is widely expressed, though a further seasonable tightening of the situation is looked for. The physical handling of the crops by the railroads presents a problem which must also be met and the possibility of a car shortage looms up second only to the necessary financing of the movement itself.

The favorable trade features noted this week are the expansion in the fall demand for dry goods, hardware, groceries, shoes and millinery at leading markets north, west, east and northwest; the more optimistic views expressed as to the large size of the southern cotton crop and its effect on future business; the strength of iron and steel, caused by the curtailment of production in July as a result of shortages in fuel supplies due to the strikes and car shortages; the firmness of lumber, mills being heavily sold ahead, and the continuance of the improved export demand for cereals, particularly wheat, with the steadiness in prices of actual grain, which is in active request, while speculation is rather slow.

The less favorable features noted are the restriction of trade in summer goods, caused by the cool weather, the continuance of the deadlock at the anthracite coal mines, with the growing nervousness as to supplies and prices if the strike continues until cool weather, and the unfavorable figures of July export trade, caused by the projection of last year's conditions into the present season.

Collections as a whole are classed as seasonable.

Pig iron production is still restricted by scarcity of cars affecting coke supplies and the anthracite strike. Demand is no less active, southern pig iron selling heavily. Foundry iron is active for nearby and next year delivery at $1 advance on Bessemer iron. Premiums for spot iron at Chicago are high and it is extremely scare at Pittsburg. There is plenty of foreign steel offered, but business is not active at the prices demanded. Eastern iron furnaces are buying coke for next year at $2.75 at furnace. Plates and structural material are largely sold ahead and western rail mills are refusing orders. Sheets, tin plate and wire are "draggy." Nothing like the present activity in hardware is prevailed. All markets report activity in this line and Chicago notes large sales for spring delivery. Tin is weaker on lower foreign markets and copper is necessarily ⅛c lower and weak on full offerings at concessions.

Cotton retains all the strength noted toward the close last week. Cotton goods are rather easy in tone. Print cloths, while held at Fall River at 3c are offered at 2⅞c at other markets. Ginghams are, however, strong and some advices are that advances are announced. Woolens for men's (spring) wear are steady at advance of 5@10 per cent noted. Wool is firm and prices favor sellers. Raw silk is active and firm. Boots and shoes show more activity at eastern manufacturing centers and shipments for the week are 6 per cent larger than last week, though 12 per cent smaller than a year ago. Cheap jewelry is still in sellers' favor. Sugar is firm and in large business is in prospect. Produce is lower on larger receipts. Canned goods are firm despite bountiful crops of fruits ad vegetables.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Aug. 14, aggregate 4,501,805 bushels, against 4,244,363 last week and 9,039,761 last year. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 26,980,008 bushels against 44,071,288 last season. Corn exports aggregate 163,423 bushels against 70,611 last week and 508,807 last year.

For the fiscal year corn exports are 651,844 bushels against 9,227,198 last season.

Business failures for the week ending Aug. 14, number 181, as against 169 last week, and 178 in this week last year.

CRANBERRIES PLENTIFUL.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 19.—The sixteenth annual convention of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' association began to-day at the state experimental station near here. The members of the association report the outlook good for a record-breaking harvest this year.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Aug. 19.—Close—Wheat—Market has been extremely dull and uninteresting. Commission houses have had few orders either way and trade was almost at a standstill the greater part of the session. An unfavorable map and relatively firm cables gave the market strength at the opening and prices were well held at about 70c over last night with but few recessions. Receipts generally were liberal except in the northwest, but grading was poor. Interest now centers in the movement of the spring wheat crop and prices will be affected largely by this crop—heavy rains and light receipts have a corresponding strength. September closed ⅝c higher and December shows a gain of ⅞c over last night. Market has been very dull and trade very light.

Oats—Practically nothing doing in oats. Market has been strong with September up 1½c at the close on heavy rains in oats region and small proportion of receipts grading contract.

Clover Seed—Seed market has been firm but very dull.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 59c; September, 57¾c; December, 46¼c.

Clover Seed—October, $5.50 bid; January, $5.30 bid.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day.	Aug. 18
Cash	71⅜	71⅜	71¼	71¼	71¼	
Sept.	71⅜	71⅜	71¼	71¼	71¼	
Dec.	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	70¼	70¼	
May	72⅝				72¾	72

CHICAGO.

Wheat—						
Sept.	69⅞	70⅜	69⅛	70⅛	68	68⅛
Dec.	65⅝	67⅛	65⅛	67	66	66
May	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	67⅝	68
Corn—						
Sept.	51⅝	52	51½	51⅝	52	52
Dec.	45¾	47¼	45¾	47¼	45¾	46¼
May	39				39¾	39¾
Oats—						
Old Sept.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	26	26
New Sept.	23¼	23¾	23	23¾	21	21
New Dec.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	24	24
New May	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	26	26

NEW YORK

Wheat—						
Sept.	73½	74	73½	73⅞	73¾	73¾

Your mid-summer orders will receive our prompt attention.

We have everything for hot weather.

Built on Rock

SUBSTANTIAL—FIRM—RELIABLE

Thirty years of successful merchandising on a firm, substantial basis, employing clean, upright methods—the kind that insure positive reliability—a firm worthy of your patronage. We already enjoy the confidence of over half the people in your county but we want yours also. Ask your neighbors about us if you doubt our ability to serve you properly—you will be surprised to find how many customers we have in your vicinity. If we can please others we can please you.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT—Our new catalogue No. 71 will be ready about September 1st. Our buyers have scoured the markets of the world for honest, up-to-date goods, to quote in this catalogue, and it will be beyond doubt the finest catalogue ever issued by any mercantile firm. We want every reader of this paper to send for a copy. It will be sent, all charges paid, upon receipt of 15 cents—this amount only half pays the postage, but it is sufficient to show us that you are acting in good faith.

Applications may be sent in now, and we will forward the catalogue as soon as it is issued—about September 1st. Ask for catalogue No. 71, and enclose 15 cents in either stamps or coin. Why not do it now?

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

Dec.	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72½	72¼
Corn—					
Sept.	57¼	58⅜	57¼	58⅜	57⅛
Dec.	45⅞	46¾	45⅞	46⅝	45⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
September	63½	64	63½	63¾	63¼
December	64⅞@65	65¼	64½	64⅞	64½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
September	....	....	....	66½	65¼
December	....	....	....	64½	63¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
September	....	....	....	68⅛	67¼
December	....	....	....	65⅝	65

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
September	$16.02	$16.02	$15.97	$16.02	$15.95
January	14.42	14.45	14.37@40	14.42	14.35
October	16.17	16.17	16.10	16.17	16.10
Lard—					
September	10.25	....	....	10.45	10.22
January	8.30	8.32@35	8.27	8.32	8.25
October	9.52	9.60	9.50	9.57	9.45
Ribs—					
September	9.70	....	....	9.67	9.65
January	7.50	7.52@55	7.50	7.52	7.50
October	9.15	9.22	9.12	9.15	9.10

Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Wheat firm, with prices averaging some better than Monday. The map showed showers too general in the northwest. Minneapolis grading was not so good, only 3 cars No. 1 northern out of 31 cars new wheat. The new No. 1 northern was 65c over the Sept. up there, and the No. 2 northern here was 5@6c bid over the Sept. There was a scalping trade in the Sept. The seaboard reported 45 loads for export.

World's visible increased 259,000 bushels. Contract stock decreased 288,000 bushels, leaving the total only 1,411,000 bushels. Shows gross increase for week of 547,000. Wednesday. Bad weather abroad is greatly delaying movement of crop there, which in turn will create a good demand for our wheat for the present.

Corn has been firm with the leading professionals disposed to buy December and May. The Harris-Gates party continue to scalp the September in a large way. They sold December and September early, and later bought it.

There took the September offerings at 51½c. While market firm, helped some by wet weather. Receipts were only 46 cars, estimate for Wednesday but ten cars. Brokers took May and sold September. Cash sales 50,000. Cash market firm at Monday's prices.

Oats have been firm, still influenced by unfavorable weather, and especially affected to-day by the small contract stock. There are here 115,000 bushels standard oats, a decrease for the week of 240,000 bushels.

The December was the most active, and there was buying credited to the Bartlett-Patten party. In to-day's cars were only 23 cars of standard oats. The cash market was ½@1c higher East of the Rockies. Cash increased 191,000 bushels.

Provisions have been quiet, but there was a firm feeling with September lard up at one time 5c. Everything has a little better than held its own. Hogs were 10@15c higher.

St. Louis.

New York, Aug. 19.—Noon—Money on call, steady, at 4@4½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86.75@4.86.85 for demand and at $4.84@4.84.50 for 60-day bills; posted rate, $4.85½@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84; bar silver, 52½c; Mexican dollars, 41½c.

New York, Aug. 19.—Wall St.—The dull and listless character of the stock market continued to-day, but there were marked gains. Louisville was lifted 1½; Canadian Pacific a point and Toledo, St. Louis & Western, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie and Chicago, Great Western transfer good fractions. There were a number of declines, Western Union receding ¾.

Louisville was bought on a large scale, and while it showed some feverishness on realizing worked up 2 points to 75. The market showed moderate sympathy and was helped by the steady buying of Norfolk & Western and less prominent stocks. United States Express advanced 2. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie 2¾, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 2½, Norfolk & Western, Chicago & Alton, Chicago Terminal Transfer stocks, Chicago Great Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Consolidated Gas, Twin City, Rapid Transit and American Telegraph & Telegraph, 1 to 1½. Northwestern declined ¾, and United States Reduction and Colorado Fuel, while Toledo, St. Louis & Western lost its opening rise.

Business became quite animated and realings broader when large orders appeared for the Pacifics, tractions and coalers. Southern Pacific sold, taken by large blocks and touched 73¾, and St. Paul, Union Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern pfd., Kansas & Texas pfd., Pennsylvania, Reading, Erie, Illinois Central, Manhattan, Brooklyn Transit and some minor stocks rose a point or more. The break of 4½ in Colorado Fuel caused a reaction elsewhere. Bonds were irregular at noon. Liquidation of the Central of Georgia income bonds lowered them 2 to 3 points at noon.

The feverish drop in Colorado Fuel was followed by a decline which carried Toledo, St. Louis & Western pfd. a point under last night, and the Chicago terminal stocks and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie a point from the best. Norfolk & Western touched 70¾ and Baltimore & Ohio gained over a point, when Colorado Fuel rallied 1¼. Great Northern pfd. also rose a point.

Room traders realized in the active list under cover of spirited buying at other points.